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GENERAL NEWS.

MAJ. GEN. AUGUR is in Omaha.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., is to have a skating rink.

SCHOOL teachers are in great demand in Texas.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, is to have the Parsons College.

THERE are five colored Aldermen at Wilmington, N. C.

OMAHA has given Ole Bull "a magnificent gold watch."

AT St. Polten, Germany, a man has just died at the age of 126.

THERE were 8,121 marriages in North Carolina during the past year.

THERE is an old colored woman in Caldwell county, N. C., who is 110 years old.

DR. BRIGHT, the inventor of Bright's disease, died recently. His work survives.

IMMENSE coal fields are said to have been discovered in the Great Wind River Valley.

IN Iowa City the Republicans made a clean sweep at the city election, giving the sham Democracy a most terrible whaling.

VIRGINIA CITY is to be the scene of a waltzing match for a purse of one thousand dollars for the championship of Nayada.

A PUBLIC school teacher in California has been sentenced to six months imprisonment for cruel punishment of a pupil.

THE University of Georgia has one hundred and seventy-five students proper, and seventy-five in the preparatory department.

THE San Franciscans are so well satisfied with the success of the great musical festival that they think of having it repeated annually.

THE number of students in Beloit College is 230; professors of religion, 83; conversions during the year, 9; studying with the ministry in view, 34.

WALKER, of New York, is to paint Joe Hooker's battle above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, for $16,000. The price is, of course, higher than for a battle at the foot of the mountain.

THE Sioux City *Times* says a young lady in that vicinity, only fifteen years old, was married less than a year ago, and is now the mother of three plump, healthy infants, all girls. That will do!

A COMPANY has been organized to build a coast line railroad in California, connecting San Diego with Los Angelos and San Bernardino. Over $210,000 has been subscribed to the Stock in San Diego.

GEN. WALKER reports that the Chinese imported by him to work on the Texas Central Railroad, labor steadily with docility, and evince not the slightest inclination to strike. He is about to send for more.

WHEN Alexander Smith came back from Glasgow to Edinburgh, a friend met him in the street and asked: "Have you come back for a change of air?" "No," was the quick reply of the poet, "I have only come for a change of smoke."

AMONG the recent graduates of the Woman's Medical College at Philadelphia were the following young ladies from Western States: Miss Sibella T. Baker, of Minnesota; Miss Jennie G. Brown, of Illinois, and Miss Jennie L. Henderson, of Missouri.

ON the 11th inst. the Rev. James C. Pratt, of Jersey City, died in his 90th year. He had been a member of the Irish Wesleyan Conference upwards of 69 years. With three exceptions he was the oldest clergyman in this country, and excluding the Rev. Henry Boehm, the oldest minister in the world.

JOHNNY MCKIBBEN, the smallest person of his age in America, lives in Winterset, Iowa. He is twenty-four years old, thirty-six inches high, and weighs just thirty-six pounds. He was born in Pike county, Ohio. His father and mother are quite large. He is not so tall as Tom Thumb by six inches. He ceased growing at five years of age. He refused Barnum's offer to travel.

A MAN in Sacramento City has sued a savings bank for one thousand dollars deposited by his wife, who died recently. The wife deposited the money in her own name, with an order that in the event of her death the amount should be paid to a certain reverend father of the Catholic Church, in trust for the benefit of her children. The bank refuses to pay the money to the husband without an order of the Court.

THE St. Clairsville (Ohio) *Gazette* says: "The many friends of Mr. S. F. Booker and his accomplished wife, now residents of Iowa, but formerly of this place, will no doubt be pleased to learn that, although her youngest child was but thirteen months old, she, on Monday week last, presented her husband with triplets, all three females, each weighing four pounds. The mother and two of the children are doing well. The third is dead."

A JUDGE at Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, combines with his judicial duties the business of a provision dealer. A newspaper speaks of having seen nice fat beef hanging up in the Court room while a case was on trial, besides bins of grain and feed, and sacks of flour strewn about the room. His Honor was often obliged to leave the bench to attend to his customers, the excited lawyers in the meantime grinding their teeth while they waited impatiently for his return.

An Exciting Scene—Desperate Encounter With a Whale in Provincetown, Mass., Harbor.

(Provincetown Cor. of Yarmouth Register.)

Two "rights" whales were discovered in the harbor about three o'clock Monday afternoon last. The cry of "there she blows" was soon repeated along shore, directly followed by hasty manning of whale boats, and hurrying into them, the weapons and gear for chase and capture. Some half dozen boats, equipped and manned with six men each, soon started in pursuit. After a chase of about three-quarters of an hour, the whales all the while deftly eluding their pursuers by soundings and irregular spoutings, a boat steered by Mr. George Smith, and "headed" by Archibald McCurdy, both experienced whalemen, was run upon the broadside of one of them, and McCurdy to use his phrase, "sent his iron home to the seeking into the bilge."

The scene now became exciting to the actors, and hundreds of spectators who were witnessing the proceedings from the the town. The wind at the time was blowing a gale from the north, and so cold that the spray froze as it flew. The whale ran sharply now to windward, now to leeward, then following to shoal water back and forth along the west end of the harbor, the loose whale all the time keeping close company with his wounded mate, and the sea spray enveloping the crew, and at times obscuring the boat from view. The enraged whale, in her frantic career, poised upon her nose, and elevating her flukes 20 feet above water, would again and again strike fearfully for her invisible foe.

Every attempt to haul up and lance was met by her flukes just clear of the boat. Thus the contest continued without much change of manœuvre or advantage gained by either antagonist, until about half past 5 P. M., when the whale succeeded in delivering the boat a slight blow with her tail, knocking off the head of the stern post, breaking the steering-gear into several pieces, and filling her to the thwarts with water. Another boat near at hand took her tow line, but after a short time, the whale still fighting and preventing any near approach, and night setting in, the harpooner reluctantly cut the line and let her go. Her wound is thought to be mortal, as she bled profusely, and it is expected she may be picked up in a few days in the bay.

The crew of the crippled boat on reaching the shore were completely encased in ice, enveloping even the head of Mr. Smith, who had lost his hat. Several of the other crews were badly frost-bitten.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 15.—The House passed the bill giving counties, townships and cities authority to assist in constructing railroads. The tax for this purpose is not to exceed one-half of one per cent. in any year.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—The Lower House of the Legislature to-day refused either to expel or censure W. Webb, whom the Corruption Committee reported as having been bribed. The Committee is investigating other cases.

Gen. J. F. Shepperd, formerly of Boston, has been appointed Adjutant General of the State, vice Col. Childress, resigned.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, March 15.—In the Assembly Mr. Brinkerhoff presented articles of impeachment against Justice John White, of Hoboken, for having, as alleged, received exorbitant fees in a case over which he had no jurisdiction.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, March 15.—A bill passed the House to-day making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a pretty severe penalty, to import Texas cattle in the grazing counties of Kentucky.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, March 15.—In the Senate today the bill to authorize Portland to loan its credit to the Portland and Rutland Railroad Company was indefinitely postponed.

—A Washington dispatch states that West Point is becoming an exceedingly attractive point, and if Congress keeps right on in its duty, it will soon become a place to point at. General Butler has nominated a negro cadet. Mr. Prosser demands a comparative test among the negro boys of Tennessee, with a view to following Butler's suit. Mr. McCormick is going to send an Arizona Indian. A California Representative promises to nominate a John Chinaman, and Mr. Delegate Nuckolls will send a Wyoming girl. Could not Captain Hall, of Arctic notoriety, be induced to spare his Esquimaux boy?

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Another Raid on the Sinking Fund.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 15, 1870.

The proposition to rob the Sinking Fund of ten millions of dollars was introduced in the Senate to-day. It is the culmination of the scheme to rob the Treasury of all her bonds. CUDJO.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

A Huge Railroad Scheme—The Poor Directors' Unexpended Balances—New Boroughs in Allegheny County—Construction of Bridges—Senate Committee and the Appropriation Bill.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 15, 1870.

SENATE.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill changing the names of corporators, capital stock and extending the time for the organization of the Enterprise Gas Light Company of Indiana. Passed.

Mr. HOWARD called up the House bill allowing appeal to the Supreme Court from decision and order of Common Pleas of Allegheny, No. 152, June term, 1864. Passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CONNELL introduced a bill regulating railroads; also, relating to the transfer of stock of corporations, which obliges banks to pay dividends to persons holding certificates without question.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECTED.

Mr. OLMSTED introduced a bill to facilitate the construction of a railroad between the Susquehanna and Great lakes and canals. This is a project to construct a line from Jersey Shore, in a northwestern direction, to the city of Buffalo, to develop the mineral resources of Potter and adjoining counties, and to direct the grain trade, which now flows from Buffalo to New York, to the city of Philadelphia. The bill provides that the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad shall issue first mortgage bonds to the amount of six million dollars, paying five per cent. interest, which shall be deposited in the sinking fund of the State and applied only to the payment of public debt. In consideration of this deposit the company are to have an issue of an equal amount of bonds belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, now in the State Treasury. In order to secure the State from any loss, it is provided that the new bonds shall be payable at the same time and in the same amounts, and shall bear the same rate of interest as those belonging to the Pennsylvania Company; neither shall such transfer take place until a contract shall be made for the construction and equipment of the road within three years, and the contract shall be absolutely guaranteed by either the Catawissa and Philadelphia, Reading, Catawissa and Lehigh Valley, Catawissa, Lehigh and Susquehanna, or Philadelphia and Erie, Northern Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, which guarantee shall extend not only to the payment of the principal, but to the payment of three hundred thousand dollars per annum interest money to the State, and the franchises and roads of the parties making guaranty shall be liable therefor. They shall offer the most direct and shortest route from the Buffalo and Western Canals to Philadelphia. The grades will not exceed over fifty feet to the mile. The road will be about one hundred and forty miles in length and four sixty feet wide. It will be built through bituminous and semi bituminous coal fields, the veins in which are from two to seven feet in thickness. It will also pass through about a million of acres of the best hemlock and other timber lands.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee, composed of Messrs. Billingfelt, Brooke, White, Wallace and McIntyre, have been industriously at work on the appropriation bill. Last night the Committee met in Chairman Billingfelt's room and labored till after midnight. They expect to report it to-morrow. The total amount will be nearly half a million less than as passed by the House. The Committee is harmonious and do not seem to be the same Committee conducting the Treasury examination.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS FINALLY PASSED.

The following bills from the Senate were passed:

Exempting Pittsburgh Church Guild from taxation.

Empowering Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh to elect a Treasurer and receive interest on all unexpended balances.

Incorporating Edgewater borough, Allegheny county.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

Requiring committing magistrates of Allegheny county to transmit the names, occupation and residence of defendants' bail and witnesses in cases to District Attorney within five days.

Changing Pittsburgh city elections to the first Tuesday of December.

Incorporating Hilldale borough, Allegheny county.

Mr. Walton's bill regulating the construction of bridges over Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers passed, with the Secretary of the Treasury within the first week of the session, but he certainly should not have troubled himself with any of the matters connected with the funding bill if he had not expected the subject would in the course of business come before the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. JUDD, member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, argued in favor of referring the bill to that committee. The entire basis of the banking interests of the entire country was affected by the bill, while it did not provide for creating new debt.

After further discussion by Messrs. Wood, Randall and others, a vote was taken, and the House, by 65 to 79, refused to refer the bill to the Banking Committee, and then sent it to Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. BENJAMIN, Mo., then addressed the House in an hour's speech on the subject of various bills proposing to change the present mode of paying pensions, arguing against the plan of having them paid by postmasters or by internal revenue collectors.

The subject was then postponed two weeks, on motion of Mr. DAWES—yeas 73, nays 62.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass., from Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to admit Texas to representation in Congress, stating it was identical with the Virginia and Mississippi bills, with the exception of an additional provision that its passage should not affect the conditions under which Texas was originally admitted into the Union.

Mr. WOOD, member of the Reconstruction Committee, offered an additional proviso, that Texas shall be admitted with all the rights of all other States of the Union, without qualification or fundamental condition, except as stated in the bill.

Mr. BUTLER said there was no objection to the proviso, except that it was useless.

The amendment was rejected by a party vote, as was a substitute offered by Mr. Beck, simply admitting Texas to representation, and the bill passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, on the Deficiency bill.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the item of $50,000 was inserted for a court house and postoffice at Des Moines, Iowa.

On motion of Mr. ATWOOD, the item for court house at Madison, Wis., was increased from $20,000 to $30,000.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the item of $400,000 for the New York postoffice, a proviso that no part of the money be expended until the plan and cost are fixed by law.

After considerable discussion the committee rose without action on the amendment, took a recess till evening.

Evening Session.—The discussion on the New York Postoffice continued at length. Finally Mr. Coburn's amendment was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER of Mass. also offered a proviso that the work shall not be carried on so as to prevent the plan being remodeled and changed without additional expense. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, $200,000 was appropriated for continuing the work on the Capitol grounds.

Mr. HAIGHT inquired of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations how much reconstruction had cost to the present time.

Mr. DAWES replied about two and a quarter millions.

Mr. HAIGHT inquired whether the money had not been expended rather to make men loyal to the party than to the country?

Mr. DAWES denied that, and said the only desire was to make men in the South obey the government and laws.

Mr. ELDRIDGE declaimed against the word "loyal" as a word he never used. He always reminded him of the definition of it given by a contractor during the war. When pressed to explain what he meant by saying he felt "loyal," he said he felt as if he wanted to steal something or somebody. For himself he was patriotic, not loyal. The word did not belong to this country. It only belonged to Massachusetts.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, an item of $47,786 was inserted for expenses of the following committees: Elections, $25,416; Ways and Means, $5,772; Foreign Affairs, $6,870; Judiciary, $5,684; Decline of American Commerce, $2,000; Ninth Census, $3,944.

Mr. DAWES moved to insert an appropriation of $200,000 to enable the sisterhood of Ladies of Mercy in Charleston, S. C., to rebuild their orphan asylum, destroyed during the war, in acknowledgement of services to Union prisoners in the hospital at Charleston.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Mo., made the point of order there was no law authorizing the appropriation.

The Chairman sustained the point.

Mr. DAWES appealed from the decision, but it was sustained—60 to 55.

Mr. WILSON moved to strike out the item of $25,000 for repairing and refurnishing the President's house. Rejected.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE moved as an additional section, that no money shall be expended on buildings to cost more than two and a half million dollars. Rejected on a tie vote.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House without final action. Adjourned.

THE WEST.

Furious Storm—Accident on the Union Pacific Railroad.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OMAHA, March 15—The weather was very severe yesterday. We had the most furious storm of the season. The thermometer makes three degrees below zero. The Missouri river is impassible, and all travel has been stopped. Reports from all points west to Montana are to the some effect.

The Eastern express on the Union Pacific Railroad was thrown from the track at North Platte. Several persons were injured, but none killed.

CHICAGO, March 15—A violent snow storm commenced here early this morning and is still raging, threatening to interfere with the telegraph lines, many of which have not yet recovered from the effects of Saturday's storm. The snow is now nearly six inches deep.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—After another heavy rain storm, accompanied by thunder, the weather turned cold, snow fell several hours, and this morning it was nearly as cold as it was during the winter

—The committee of architects which investigated the falling of the roofs of the wings of the Chicago Court-house, report that the trusses of the roofs, not being of sufficient strength, bent and allowed a portion of the structure to fall, the disaster being directly traceable to a defective plan of construction. They recommend the strengthening of the walls of the wings. The main building is pronounced safe, but in need of repairs. The judges and lawyers who occupy the main building, not putting implicit trust in the committee of architects, propose examining the edifice for themselves, to ascertain as to the safety of its further tenancy.

—The Red River *New Nation* of Feb. 15th says the late threatening movement of the English settlers for the release of Canadian prisoners at Fort Garry has subsided. President Riell, to prevent bloodshed, released all the prisoners, whereupon the English force, numbering six hundred well organized armed men, disbanded and returned home. Dr. Schultz has been declared banished from the territory. Delegates will shortly leave for Canada to consumate arrangements with the Dominion government. It is understood that that Government is willing to grant all the demands of the Red River people.

—The Chicago Common Council has settled the fight which has been going on between the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, and the Illinois *Volks Zeitung*, for the German city printing. The former claimed it under the law that Council printing should be given to the paper having the largest circulation, and the latter under a subsequent law that the Council should designate the paper. Last night they voted to give it to the *Staats Zeitung*, it having the largest circulation. The other paper was started to uphold the citizens' ticket last fall on the promise of receiving the printing which it now loses.

—J. C. Bucher, a prominent business man of Clinton, Iowa, died on Saturday of paralysis. During the week previous he was engaged in defending a suit against him in which twenty-five thousand dollars damages were claimed for alleged false imprisonment and was carried into court daily in a chair. The suit was decided in his favor and he died two hours afterwards. His life was insured for thirty-five thousand dollars.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Appropriation to Mrs. Stanton Passed—Arms to Southern States—Effect of the XVth Amendment—Special Committee on Indian Affairs—The Georgia Bill. HOUSE Funding Bill Referred to Ways and Means Committee—Bill to Admit Texas to Representation Reported and Passed—Deficiency Bill Further Considered in Committee.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SENATE.

House resolution giving a year's salary as Justice of the Supreme Court to the widow of Edwin M. Stanton passed.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial for an appropriation to Wilberforce University, near Xenia, Ohio.

Mr. CHANDLER, from Committee on Commerce, reported adversely the bill authorizing the transportation of imported merchandise from the port of first arrival within the United States to Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis without examination, inspection and appraisement. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill for the distribution of arms to the Southern States in the same manner as if the act of April 23d, 1808, had not been modified. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill extending the provisions of the act of March 3d, 1863, to certain other judicial proceedings.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to incorporate and charter the Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad Company to connect a railroad between those points.

The Vice-President presented a memorial from the Society of Friends praying for an appropriation to aid the civilization of Indians of the Northern Superintendency of Nebraska. Refeered.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back various propositions referred to that Committee in regard to the issue of currency, which, at his request, were tabled.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to enable the Secretary of War to revise the general regulations for the government of the army.

Mr. RICE offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report the effect of the 15th Amendment upon the Indian tribes of the country, whether the recognized tribes of Indians are not citizens of the United States, and whether thereby treaties between the United States and Indian tribes are not annulled.

Mr. THURMAN remarked that as there had not been any official notice of ratification of the amendment, the resolution was premature.

One objection being sufficient, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. KELLOGG offered a resolution directing the Postoffice Committee to report upon the expediency of establishing daily mail service on the Mississippi River between New Orleans and Cairo. Adopted.

The concurrent resolution for the appointment of a special joint committee on Indian affairs was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend it so that the committee would have but one subject to consider, to wit: the general policy of the Government with reference to Indian treaties.

Mr. DRAKE said he thought at first hostile to the resolution. He would be disposed to vote for the amendment as proposed was adopted, believing that if restricted to the mere question of policy no harm would come from the organization of the committee; but he believed no good would follow if the committee went beyond that. He had already received an intimation that this proposition for a joint committee was looked upon as a scheme to work into the hands of what was known as "the Indian Ring." He would not charge the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Harlan) with any such purpose, but such it was believed would be the practical effect of the proposition.

Mr. HARLAN said he would accept the amendment, believing the powers of the Committee might subsequently be enlarged.

Mr. HOWARD preferred to leave the subject of our Indian relations where the Constitution placed it, with the Executive. He thought the President's policy would result in utter defeat and disappointment, but he was willing to give it a trial. He thought the appointment of the joint committee would result in confusion worse confounded.

Mr. WILSON expressed faith in the humane and christian policy which the President had sought to inaugurate.

Mr. DRAKE moved to table the whole subject.

Mr. HARLAN hoped the vote would be considered a test of the sense of the Senate upon the resolution.

The vote resulted in a tie, but was determined against the motion by the Vice President.

The morning hour expired and the subject was laid aside and the Georgia bill came up.

Messrs. STEWART and EDMUNDS addressed the Senate upon the status of affairs in Georgia. Mr. Bingham's amendment, limiting the terms of the present legislature and governor, was opposed and favored.

Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment providing that whenever any legislatures of the late rebel States or Governors thereof represent to the President that organizations exist therein for the perpetration of acts of violence against persons and property, or to obstruct the laws of the Federal or State Government, and it is unable to suppress such violence or destruction, it shall be the duty of the President to furnish United States troops for the subjugation of such organizations. Upon the arrival of such troops in districts in which these organizations exist, martial law shall be declared, a levy made upon the inhabitants to pay the expenses of transportation of such troops, and they shall be subsisted upon the inhabitants.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into Executive session and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the presentation of a number of unimportant petitions, the Funding bill was called up by Mr. SCHENCK, who moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to refer it to the Committee on Banking and Currency, as it proposed to revolutionize the whole national banking system, and did not propose to increase public debts or borrow money to carry on the Government.

Mr. NIBLACK asked if there was any reasonable prospect of an increase of the volume of currency by the present Congress?

Mr. GARFIELD did not feel authorized to make any statement what the Committee on Banking and Currency proposed to report, but would say that for two weeks the Committee had had under consideration the specific point how best to meet the very general demand, especially in the west and southwest, for enlarged banking facilities, and the Committee hoped to be able to report very soon, but considered the question of a loan at a lower rate of interest indispensable to and necessarily connected with any proposition to increase banking facilities. The two should necessarily go together, and the Committee would be unwilling to report a bill that did not include also the issue of bonds at a lower rate of interest, on which to base the entire banking facilities of the country.

Mr. NIBLACK inquired whether any increase of the currency would take the form of national bank bills or legal tender notes?

Mr. GARFIELD replied the resolution of the House did not state which form the increase should take, and therefore the Committee would leave the matter to the decision of the House, making no recommendation on the point.

Mr. SCHENCK said the bill was one that related, in the whole subject matter, to the National credit, and as such should go to the Committee on Ways and Means. He added, without claiming that it gave him only jurisdiction over the subject, that a part of this very bill relating to public credit had been written by himself, (Mr. Schenck) in conference with

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Concern About the Army Bill—Conference on Indian Affairs—Railroad Trouble in Georgia—Memorial from Woolen Manufacturers—Nominations Confirmed—San Domingo Treaty—Belligerent Rights to Cuba, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1870.

THE ARMY BILL.

The fact that Mr. Logan does not give his speech on the army bill to the printer for publication, excites considerable suspicion here, and has a very bad effect on public sentiment. It is said to have contained so many grave errors that he means to have it thoroughly revised and corrected before giving it to the people.

The more closely this sweeping bill is examined the more glaring do its dangerous features appear. According to leading army officers it is said that it will save to the people only a few thousand dollars after all, while the injustice it will do to many of the bravest and most patriotic officers of the army cannot be estimated by dollars and cents. It is thought that the bill strikes at and aims to degrade such officers as Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Hancock, Meade, Park, Humphreys, Barnes, the Surgeon General; Spires, of the Commissary Department; Dyer, of Ordnance; and as Secretary Belknap, all of glory they gained for military power in the country during the war as the rebels could have done had they been victorious.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A meeting of the friends of the Indians was held at the rooms of the Indian Commissioner to-day. Present: Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner Parker, Felix R. Brunot, Vincent Colliver, and the following influential members of the committee of Hicksite Quakers: Benj. Hallowell and Thomas G. Moore, of Md.; Samuel Willetts, Edmund Willetts, H. Williams, E. H. Macy, Charles A. Macy, Thomas Foulk, Stephen R. Hicks, Franklin Haines, and Daniel Underhill, of N. York, Wm. Dorsey, John Saunders, Deborah F. Wharton and Susan D. Wharton, Pa., Wm. Parry, B. Stratton and J. W. Plumber, of Indiana. The present being generally regarded as the crisis in the affairs of the Indians, the object of meeting was consultation on the situation. The most cordial harmony exists between all bodies represented and a prospect of other religious bodies taking up the work of civilization for the Indians was reported. It was agreed that if any a portion of the money now annually expended for military purposes was used for educating and christianizing the Indians, it would be much more to the advantage of the western territories in encouraging emigration and more satisfactory to the whole country. The Commission separated to visit the Capitol and endeavor to impress their views upon Congress.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed Chas. H. Lewis, Virginia, Minister Resident at Portugal; John Russell Jones, of Illinois, Minister Resident at Stockholm; Robert C. Kirk, of Ohio, Minister Resident at Teaguay; Gustave Jarreski, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Augsburg; Silas M. Waltison, Collector of Customs, Dunkirk, New York; Jacob Anthony, Surveyor of Customs, New Albany, Ind.; G. D. Grner, Collector Internal Revenue, 5th Missouri District; Peter Rose do., 18th Ohio; Abraham H. Bowman, do., 7th Kentucky. Postmasters: Herbert A. Parker, Kankakee, Ills.; Beecy C. Phillips, Bay City, Mich. Charles C. Crowe, Ala., Register Land Office, Wyoming Land District; Lafayette Carter, Surveyor General, Idaho.

RAILROAD TROUBLE IN GEORGIA.

Dispatches received here from Vice President Conant, of the Brunswick & Albany railroad, Georgia, says the recent disturbances on the road were not caused by the non payment of wages, which are now being paid in full. To-day and ready for payment again to-day, being the regular monthly pay day, but because the demand of some of the employes for the displacement of Colonel Bulburt, General Superintendent, and a superior man, was not acceded to. They were paid and discharged at Brunswick, whereupon they seized some trains and threatened the lives Judge Overy, Colonel Hulburt and others. Conant says the authorities dealt with the men, in the evident expectation of driving away Northern employes. Gen. Terry, upon investigation of the facts, to-day ordered more troops to Brunswick.

STRONG MEMORIAL.

A memorial has been presented to the Committee on Ways and Means and Committee on Finance, strongly endorsing Commissioner Wells' report, signed by persons representing thirty-three corporations, and two thousand individuals, comprising nearly all the great woolen manufacturers, representing a capital actually engaged in manufacture of woolen goods of over fifteen million dollars, and owning upwards of five hundred sets of woolen machinery. They pray the existing tariff may be modified in such a manner that fine wool may come into the country at as low a duty as carpet wools.

ARIZONA.

Governor Safford, of Arizona, left to-night for that territory. He will be joined in Nevada and Colorado by parties intending to settle in Arizona. During his visit here the Governor impressed the Government with the importance of affording additional facilities for protecting life and property, thus encouraging the development of the natural resources of Arizona.

TEXAS.

Parties just from Texas state that Supervisor Brigland within the past thirty days has seized thirty-seven illicit distilleries, principally in the Fourth District, and arrested General Barton, Assessor, and George R. Spaulding, Deputy Collector of that district, for collusion with distillers.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, with the exception of Willard, of Vt., is in favor of taking some action in favor of the Cubans, and it is not improbable that a suitable resolution will soon be reported to the House.

TENNESSEE MATTERS.

The Committee on Reconstruction today heard the colored men on Tennessee affairs. To morrow they will examine the presiding officers of the Legislature. The Committee has not yet prepared to report a bill.

RECONSIDERED.

It is said the Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of George H. Butler as Consul General to Egypt; but that a motion was immediately thereafter made to reconsider the vote, which is now pending.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

It is reported to-night that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has agreed to recommend the passage of a resolution according belligerent rights to Cuban insurgents.

SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day decided to report against the ratification of the San Domingo treaty, the vote being two in favor and five against it.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The friends of Gov. Bullock, who say they have canvassed the Senate, express themselves confident that body will disagree to the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The indications are that the Sub-Committee on Elections will report in favor of Strader, Democrat, as entitled to the seat from the Cincinnati district.

PAID THEIR RESPECTS.

The Senators and Representatives elect from Texas, accompanied by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, paid their respects to the President to-day.

THE TARIFF.

The Committee on Ways and Means was engaged to-day in making verbal corrections in the tariff.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Disturbances in Ireland and Measures for Repression—Parliament Proceedings—Events at Rome Becoming Graver—The War in Paraguay—Flight and Pursuit of Lopez—Gen. Prim Assaulted by a Mob in Madrid.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 15.—Arrangements are making to strengthen the garrisons in Ireland. There are incendiary fires and disorders in Tuam. Large bodies of troops are being sent there from Galway and Athlone. The *Times* considers the measures the government proposes towards Ireland will prove little more than a monument of good intentions. It will not secure the desired object.

The *Times* expresses its confidence in the belief that the House of Commons will exclude sectarianism but not religion from the educational bill now before that body.

Letters received from Zanzibar, east coast of Africa, mention that the prevalence of cholera deters the movement of the expedition which recently set out from Zanzibar in the whereabouts of Dr. Livingstone.

In the House of Lords to-day Earl Granville explained that the disturbance in Galway and Mayo counties, Ireland which required the presence of troops, and since their arrival quiet has been restored. Adjourned.

In the Commons Sir Pakington said it was reported the steamer City of Boston left American loaded twenty thousand more than the underwriters allowed. He gave notice he should ask the Government to inform the House if there was any truth in the report.

It was agreed the budget should be introduced on the 11th proximo.

Mr. Torrens announced a resolution in favor of colonial self government and of enabling colonies, like foreign States, to guard their own interests.

The debate on the education bill was resumed. Mr. Winterbottom expressed dissatisfaction with the measure, considering it in advance of public needs and wishes. Lord Robert Montague denied the necessity of excluding religious teachings from the schools. Mr. Torrens said statistics showed that most of the parishes in England expended large sums for drink and not for education. The debate on the question then took the title of national schools absurd. The bill was in respect to the education of pauper children somewhat faulty. Mr. Beresford deprecated the opposition at this stage. If it was continued the measure would over till next session.

Mr. Herbert said the failure of the existing system was owing to insufficiency. The new measure was valuable because it did not compel parents to send children at school, boards and rates. In other respects it was defective. He especially objected to its sectarian character. Without taking action on the bill the Commons adjourned.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—Robt. Varley, leading bear in stocks, has stopped payment. Liabilities heavy.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 15.—Two hundred Canadians, who have served two years in the Papal service, passed through this city to-day on their way home. They have a number of flags and medals presented by His Holiness the Pope in consideration of faithful service.

The *Gaulois*, independent organ, states that a well attended caucus of members of the party of the left in the Corps Legislatif was held last evening, at which it was decided that questions relative to the Budget shall hereafter be controlled by that body. The caucus also adopted a resolution affirming its opposition to the system of Executive creation of credits, granting money, making war and proclaiming neutrality, without the authority of the Corps Legislatif.

Forty members have signed a demand to the President of the Ecumenical Council that the decree of Infallibility be changed and the schemes relating to infallibility immediately discussed. Events in Rome are daily becoming graver. It is reported the Marquis Banneville, French Ambassador, left to-day for Paris, and that the Ambassador of Austria at Rome has received from his government directions to sustain the demand of Count Daru for the admission of the French representative to the Council.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, March 15.—The steamship from Rio Janeiro brings later news from the allied army. Lopez has retreated northward by a point near Miranda, in the Matto Grasso, a province of Brazil. He was accompanied by a few followers who were making every effort to pass the frontier into Bolivia. Prince D'Eu, allied commander, had made a judicious disposition of his troops and entertained strong hopes of capturing Lopez and his band, before they could escape from the Brazilian territory. Now the war is practically over. The first division of the army of Brazil had returned to Rio Janeiro, and was received by the citizens with the greatest enthusiasm.

RIO JANEIRO, February 23, via Lisbon 15.—Lopez still eludes pursuit. Additional troops from the Argentine provinces are concentrating in Paraguay.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 15.—Austria offers to assist, as an independent power, at the international congress suggested by President Grant for the protection of telegraph cables, but declines to preside over its deliberation.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 15.—The Reichstag has enacted that political offences are punishable only when criminal purpose is demonstrated.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 15.—Yesterday Gen. Prim was assailed by an anti conscription mob in this city, but escaped unhurt.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—The Czar has paid a further visit of condolence to Minister Burlingame's widow.

MARINE NEWS.

BREST, March 15.—The steamship St. Laurient has arrived.

BREST, March 15.—The steamship St. Laurent, from New York, arrived to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 15.—*Evening*—Consols for money 92¾; account 93. American securities buoyant: '62s, 91; '65s, 90¾; '67s, 89¾; Ten-forties 87. Erics 21¾; Illinois Central 118; Atlantic & Great Western 30.

FRANKFORT, March 15.—Bonds quiet at 95¾.

PARIS, March 15.—Bourse dull at 74 francs 42 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—Cotton steady and unchanged; sales 12,000 bales. Manchester advices are favorable. California white Wheat 9s 5d; red western No. 2 8s 1d@8s 2d; red winter 8s 10d@8s 11; receipts for three days 15,500 quarters, 12,500 American. Western Flour 20s 6d. Corn: No. 2 mixed 27s 9d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s 6d. Pork 92s. Beef 103s 6d. Lard 64s. Cheese 70s 6d. Bacon 56s. Common Rosin 5s. Spirits Petroleum 1s 6d; refined 1s 9¼d@1s 10d. Tallow 44s 6d. Turpentine 29s. Linseed oil 32s 10d.

LONDON, March 15.—Sperm Oil firm. Sugar firmer. Whale oil quiet. Clover Seed 49s. Linseed Oil active at £32 10s. Tallow firm at 46s 9d.

ANTWERP, March 15.—Petroleum firm at 57¾f.

HAVRE, March 15.—Cotton quiet.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Cotton active at full prices; sales middling at 21¾@22c; receipts, 4,380 bales; exports, 2,265 bales; sales, 6,000 bales. Flour: low grades plenty and dull, choice grades scarce and firm; sales at $4,62@5,75@6,00. Oats at 65c. Hay at $38. Pork: mess at $28,12@28,50. Lard firm at 12¾@14c for tierce, and 17¼@17¾c for keg. Other articles unchanged.

CAMBRIDGE, March 14.—Cattle receipts 794 head; market less active, with bids at ¾c lower; sales of extra at $12,50@$12 75; first quality $11,50@12,00; second quality $10@11; third quality $8@9,50. Sheep and lambs:

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 57½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼@111¾.

WE reprint, from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, an article on the appropriation bills now pending at Harrisburg, which should address itself to the reader's thoughtful consideration.

ONE of our city contemporaries yesterday bulletined the news of the explosion of the tow-boat "Eagle," in the river, sixteen miles below the city. At the same time, "the Eagle" was quietly moored at our levee, and the only explosion heard of was the mirth of the river-men over this reliable enterprise of our neighbor.

FOR the shocking brutality with which Captain Eyre deserted the crushed Onieda, and left one hundred and fifteen Americans to perish, whom he might have saved, a British Court of Inquiry, at Hong Kong, has "suspended his certificate for six months"! It is quite another form of suspension which he has merited, in the judgment of all Christendom, except his countrymen.

CONNECTICUT holds her State election on the first Monday in April. Her voters must be registered twenty days previously, unless the right to vote accrues subsequently, when the citizen may be registered up to within a week from the election day. The 2,000 colored voters of the State will therefore be enfranchised by the President's proclamation, if issued before the 26th inst. That depends upon the admission, seasonably, of Texas and Georgia.

THE militia of Tennessee were disbanded by the last Legislature, and no other means were provided, to enable the Governor to enforce the laws among the turbulent population. That official has appealed, therefore, to the President for military aid, which, as the Federal laws are now said to stand, can only be rendered by calling the militia of the adjoining States into service. We doubt this last statement. The Government has given military aid, with the regular troops, to State authorities in several instances, and notably in the matter of the Dorr insurrection in Rhode Island. The President will therefore be able to comply with the demand made by Gov. SENTER. Beyond that, there would be no difficulty in the premises if the Governor were worth his salt. But, unfortunately, he is very much under improper influences, and no reliance can be placed upon his energy or official integrity. Tennessee is reaping herself all the just fruits of her own political mistakes, and it is questionable whether any intervention by Congress is now requisite or justifiable.

THE LATE DUEL near Madrid, between two aspirants to the Spanish throne—Prince Henri of Bourbon and the Duke of Montpensier, a son of the late Louis Paillipe, King of the French—is one of those affairs which, like the recent murder committed by Prince Bonaparte, is fast bringing royalty into contempt among sensible people. After considerable firing on both sides, the Prince was shot through the brain, and of course fell dead. "My God! (exclaimed the other party) what have I done!" Had he asked himself the question while going to the field, or while firing his first shots, "What am I doing?" it would have been a little more sensible. Pride, passion and moral cowardice goaded him on till the fatal point was passed, and then remorse and honor succeeded, as deep darkness succeeds the lightning flash. Perhaps, however, it was better that one of these tools should be entombed, and the other go forth a wretched and self-condemned homicide, than that either should have mounted the throne of that miserable nation, which, for more than a year past, has been feebly trying to rise into light and liberty.

SOCIAL PROGRESS, in Wyoming Territory, has brought woman face to face with one of the most trying responsibilities incident to the fullest political rights of citizenship. It is all very fine to talk about the right of suffrage, and no doubt it would practically be very pleasant for her to exercise that right. But the privileges of the voter are accompanied with other duties, imperative and far less acceptable. If her physical constitution disqualifies her for military service, that plea should not avail to release her from duty as a juror. Accordingly the panel in a capital case just tried at Laramie, included three or four women, who were duly sworn, took their seats in the box, heard the testimony, the arguments of counsel, and the charge from the Court, and retired, with their male associates, to deliberate upon the verdict. For four days this epicene jury hung in debate upon its finding, until at last all were of one mind to convict for murder. We shall conclude that the female jurors were of that opinion when they first left the court-room, or that the merits of the case must have been very strong to have changed their minds. We have no other comment to make, except to observe that to very many women the bare suggestion of an exposure to a duty so painful as that of a capital conviction would itself be quite enough to impel their desertion from the cause of an unsexed suffrage.

THE London *Times*, in a recent article on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring the legal tender law of 1862 unconstitutional so far as it related to debts contracted prior to its passage, suggests to the foreign holders of bonds of our States who received their interest in currency or its equivalent in value under protest, that now they can, by legal process, recover the amount of the difference in the two currencies. The *Times* in this is mistaken. In the case of the State securities there are two bars to such a process of recovery. The national Constitution expressly provides that no State shall be lible to suits in the courts of the United States on the part of citizens of other States, or of citizens of any foreign States. But were that not so, the law of both England and the United States declares that if a creditor accepts payment offered, whether he protests or not, waives his right to any legal remedies in the premises. We know that a different impression prevails, and that in many cases formal protest have been entered; but this being the law, there will be no raking up of old scores on account of debts, whether principal or interest, which have been paid in currency, and that payment accepted. This is well, and it is well that everybody should know it. It was lawful to pay debts in that way before the late decision, although contracted before the passage of the legal tender act. It is not so now.

PHILIP SHERIDAN enjoyed a brilliant fame for his gallant achievements in the valley of the Shenandoah, and few names made great by the war of the rebellion called forth more spontaneous and hearty acclamations from his countrymen than his.

It is sad to think that a man may have spirit, courage, and dash, and skill to render them available, and yet be destitute of the higher and nobler qualities of manhood. That ride of which we read and sing was glorious, for it changed rout and disaster into victory; but that order to Col. Baker to ride over the frozen northern plains to surprise and butcher a camp of sick Indians, made up of both sexes and all ages, was the act of a barbarian rather than a hero. The order itself was atrocious, the manner in which it was carried out was equally so. To attempt to apologize for either would only make the matter worse. But, worst of all is the late order from General Sheridan, congratulating Col. Baker and his party upon their murderous achievement.

By this act General Sheridan has inflicted a sorer wound upon his country than traitor or rebel ever did. It is one of those "damned spots," as Shakspeare expresses it, that will not out. It is one of those little dark and shameful episodes which tarnish the fair fame of men and nations, and which history neither ignores nor washes out. How now can good men, appointed by government to gather those miserable outcasts of humanity, those Ishmaels of our border, upon reservations, and labor to lead them to a better, safer and happier life, look the survivors in the face, and ask them to put their faith in the words of white men? How now shall they tell them of HIM whose mission it was, not to destroy men's lives, but to save them? That order, with its execution, was an immeasurable calamity, an ever-during shame.

THE SUMNER BULL.

Senator Sumner is apparently not content with the slow but steady movement in our finances toward a general resumption of cash payments. He would hasten its progress by express enactments, taking the responsibility of fixing an arbitrary date only nine months hence, from and after which the Government shall resume payment in specie upon all its liabilities. The first effect of the introduction of his bill, a synopsis of which appeared in yesterday's GAZETTE, was to advance the gold premium. How the passage of his bill finally would react the other way, it passes the public comprehension to imagine. Since he proposes to lock up gold in monthly instalments, in the bank vaults, until one hundred and fifty millions shall be withdrawn from the market, one must conclude that either that policy would be a mistake, or that the Secretary has made a palpable blunder in reducing his own reserves by monthly sales upon the New York Exchange. Yet the Treasury policy is admitted to have exercised a potent influence, not only in crushing speculation, but in convincing the financial world of the actual abundance of the supply of the metal for all the demands of the market. He has made gold an active commodity in the exchange of solid values, instead of withdrawing it from use, and hoarding it up on the principles of the Sumner bill. If the Secretary be right in holding that we have gold enough in the country, *plus* a restored public confidence, to warrant us in expecting a reasonably early restoration of specie payments—and his opinion is sustained by the settled and resistless movement of the market itself—is not his policy bearing its fruit before our eyes, in such a solid appreciation of the paper resources both of the Treasury and of the banks, as shall, at not a very distant day, make these resources convertible at pleasure, dollar for dollar, into their coin equivalent? When all these assets shall have recovered, under that policy, their face value in coin, not only without locking one dollar up, but in fact with the release of the bullion as fast as it accumulates from other causes, is not a policy which accomplishes that potential result doing more to forward resumption, by rendering everybody able to resume, than we have any reason to expect from a measure of so opposite a character as this which is offered to us by the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. Sumner has evidently adopted the idea which is so satisfactorily urged by a New York journal. "The only way to resume is to resume," and so he brings in a bill which in effect would run down and crush the struggling market, and send the debtor class to the bottom, with as little care for the consequences as Captain Eyre exhibited in the case of the hapless Oneida.

—Resumption will come to stay when it comes of itself, and the country will have cause to deprecate any legislation in the premises, which shall go one inch beyond recognizing the situation as it shall be arranged by the course of events. Such bills as this of Mr. Sumner's can only do mischief by obstructing the way; it would certainly do as little good as a papal bull against the comet.

CHARLES BEKE, writing to the London *Athenæum*, gives one more "wrinkle" of an interesting sort on that rather indiscreet subject of the Nile origin. Referring to the account of Ladislaus Magyar, a Hungarian traveler, who wrote in 1858, he concludes that the Kassavi, a great river, rising in the vast forest Oberland of Olo Nihends, near the west coast of Africa, is really the origin looked for. Livingstone, in 1854, saw this river, and thought it ran westward, but Beke says it trends to the north and runs through the great Nyanza lakes, taking the name of "Nille," on its way to the Mediterranean. One thing is favor of this conclusion is that the source of the Kassavi is the very *furthest* any one can look to, since it is in the last mountain ridge of Africa on that western side, between eleven and twelve degrees, south latitude. The guess carries a show of probability with it; and if it is a true one, that renowned old Nile will be found by far the longest river on this globe.

A RELIABLE authority gives the following decline in retail prices in New York during the week, as the result of the collapse in gold, from 115: Staple dress goods, from 10 to 15 per cent; carpets of domestic manufacture, 7½ per cent; foreign linens, 5 per cent; American silks and Italian cloths, from 15 to 20 per cent; shawls, from 10 to 12½ per cent. Java coffee has fallen from 45 to 35c per pound. Best white sugar, which sold a month ago at 20c, is now held at 12½c by the barrel. Teas are from 10 to 15c per pound lower. Good brands of flour are offered at $7. Boots and shoes are not affected, as labor is high, and the price of leather is advancing.

THE bill before the Judiciary Committee, granting to all corporations created by the States the rights and immunities of citizens in all the States, will probably not be reported to the House until the return of Mr. Bingham, the Chairman of the Committee, who is now ill at his home in Ohio. The bill is spoken of favorably by men of all parties; since the disposition of several of the States to discriminate against non-resident corporations is felt to be a growing evil. It will, if adopted, interfere with some of the railway legislation of Pennsylvania, as well as the life insurance laws of several southern and western States.

Infallibility in the Council.

The Roman correspondent of the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* writes: "The members of the Council are divided by a vast chasm into two hostile camps. The question of infallibility, though the most important is not the only one which separates the bishops. Both parties have entirely different and indeed conflicting programmes. The majority, with its 300 Papal pensioners, speaks and acts on the principle:—'We are here to accept all our master, the Pope, submits to us without objection, and without any substantial change. What the Jesuits are as priests we are as bishops, the heralds of the Papal power and infallibility, and the obedient executors of its commands. We shall therefore vote against every proposal which does not proceed from the Pope and has not been sanctioned by him, and oppose everything that can displease him or tend to lessen the revenues of the Curia both in the Council and elsewhere.' Hence the 130 or 140 bishops who desire ecclesiastical reforms are met and hindered at every turn by the opposition of a well led and disciplined majority of 400 prelates. In this respect, Cardinal Barnabe, the prefec of the Propaganda, has rendered most eminent services to the Curia. He keeps the missionary bishops in good order, and does not hesitate to spend a whole evening in laying siege to one of them who is supported or assisted by the Propaganda, until, by threatening him with the withdrawal of the subsidies his diocese enjoys, he induces him to vote exactly as the Pope may desire.

"Between these two hostile camps stands a party of some 150 prelates belonging to various nations, who are averse to the manufacture of dogmas to which the Jesuits are driving the Pope, in general, and to the new dogma of infallibility, in particular, who also acknowledge that many reforms are necessary and desirable, and yet, for various reasons, do not wish openly to support their opinions with their names and influence.

"As far as I can judge from frequent personal intercourse with many bishops who favor the proposed dogma of infallibility, the following train of thought is the secret source of their zeal. They feel more or less distinctly that the old dogmata are not sufficient for the wants of our age, but new articles are required. A single infallible ecclesiastical dictator would be more likely, as they think, to sanction such an addition to the creed of the Church than an episcopal assembly, for, even supposing each new dogma should not be opposed, as it is almost certain to be, at any rate by a minority in a Council, the bishops can still only be regarded as witnesses to the tradition of their Churches, whereas an infallible pope, standing under the direct inspiration of the Holy Ghost, might at once proclaim a new dogma, as for example the corporal assumption of the Virgin Mary, without heeding the history of the past, or the tradition of any single Church, even that of Rome.

"Again, and this is the principal thing to be remembered, the difference between ignorant bishops and those of great theological learning would in future lose its significance. As the prelates would only have to announce and execute the Papal edicts, they could not justly be blamed for being unversed in divinity. Those who can never be required to pronounce a judgment need not be ashamed of their incapacity for doing so. They are merely the speaking-trumpet of a higher power.

"Thirdly, theology itself would be simplified; it would become an easier and shorter study. The long and careful inquiry into the history of a dogma, and the painful investigation of its scope and consequences would be superseded by the authoritative dicta of the Pope. Such rescripts might be collected and published under the title of 'the Art of Theology learnt in eight days.' A copy of this work might then be presented to every candidate for Holy Orders, and it would supply the place of a whole library."

Emigrants and the South.

The Commissioners of Emigration, in their report which is now in press, speak as follows of the disposition of emigrants to settle in certain sections of the country:

"The South still strives to find the means of attracting emigrant labor, but it loses sight of one important fact, namely, that most of the immigrants look out for the place where they are sure of employment. It is in vain to tell them that many tracts of land are to be had cheap, or even for nothing. Work is more attractive for them than land, at least at first. For this reason, and in consequence of the large European settlements existing there, the immigrant is attracted to the West, and especially the Northwest, where the fertile soil enables farmers to give ready employment to all the laborers that may present themselves. It is only at present the West and Northwest which offer them a secure support, and, once employed, they easily arrive at independence. By receiving regular and monthly wages, they secure the means of attaining it; and, when the proper moment comes, they have learned by experience where to settle, and what they must do to succeed. The matter is simple, and requires on the part of the Western States no exertion of thought or money. On examining the conditions offered by the South, we can easily detect the causes which put it at a disadvantage in the labor market. A class of farmers ready to receive the laborers who may offer themselves, is, with few exceptions, wanting, especially in the extreme Southern districts, where there are only great planters, whose mode of cultivation has no attraction for the immigrants. The European immigrant detests to work in gangs as much as this kind of work is sought after by the negro. His individuality is overlooked, his self-respect impaired, and he is viewed as a mere unit in the mass. He seeks not the planter, but the farmer.

* * * *

What should be done under such circumstances may be inferred from what has been said. In default of hands these large planters have to be replaced by small farmers, who will begin to work themselves, and who will be able and willing to employ the white immigrants like the Western farmers. A modest culture is required, with two or three hands living in a patriarchal way with the farmer's family. Immigrants will then come and remain, or, if they leave, it will be to settle in the neighborhood. Farms should be laid out for the reception of European laborers, and it is upon the formation of these farms, and the introduction of Europeans, that the future of the South depends."

The Spectroscope at the Dearborn Observatory.

The spectroscope recently procured for the use of the astronomers at the Chicago Observatory has already been employed to advantage. Mr. Stone has examined the great nebula in the sword of Orion with much care. In other instruments this beautiful object is represented as giving a gaseous spectrum, with three bright lines. These are a hdyrogen line (F), one corresponding to nitrogen, and another representing some unknown substance, but occupying very nearly the position of a barium line. In a communication made to the Academy of Sciences, last Tuesday evening, Mr. Stone announced the discovery of a fourth line near the solar line G, but apparently somewhat nearer to the red end of the spectrum. The instrument is not, however, so well adapted to the measurement of the lines on the scale, as to enable him to say with certainty that the line is not the well known G line. The phenomenon of four lines has been observed in the case of only one other nebula—known in the catalogues of 18 H IV.

Mr. Stone also described the Zollner Spectroscope—a new instrument recently invented for the especial purpose of enabling the inventor to measure more accurately the rate of motion towards, or from, the fixed stars.

THE Texas delegation is now all at Washington and the proper papers are on file, so that there need be no delay in the admission of that State. Georgia may be debated in a few days on Mr. Bingham's amendment, which will be stricken out and the bill passed. The House will, no doubt, concur, and before the week expires both States will be admitted, and the President's proclamation will be issued announcing the Fifteenth Amendment is now a part of the Constitution.

IN the State Library at Harrisburg there is only one picture, and that is of Grant and his Generals. Grant, Sheridan, Mead, McPherson, Pope and other distinguished soldiers were all in the picture; but the artist omitted the portrait of the hero of Lookout Mountain, so the aid of another artist was invoked. The picture has been reconstructed and the features of Governor Geary have been painted over those of General Pope.

The Appropriation Bill.

On Saturday, we called attention to the necessity of early action by the Legislature on the Appropriation bill. Since then we have made an examination of the one passed by the House and now before the Senate for its consideration, and are confident that, unless early and careful action is taken on it, we shall have an expense account to foot far beyond our means. Our revenues for the year ending November 30, 1869, amounted to $5,240,000. Under the existing laws they would amount this year to $5,400,000

Our expenses for 1869 were $4,374,000. This year they should not be so much, as there will be a reduction in the amount of interest to be paid of $100,000, and of military expenses of $70,000. By these items our expenditures should be reduced to about $4,200,000, leaving for the reduction of the public debt $1,200,000, which is just about the amount that should be paid off yearly. This, we say, should be the case, if this Legislature was simply to follow in the tracks of its predecessors. We had certainly expected better things of it, but are now willing to compromise on this basis.

But taking its action so far, with the bills now before it partially acted on, as an indication of its intention, we do not hesitate to assert that the 30th of November, 1871, will find us *bankrupt*. We say 1871, because the misdeeds of the present Legislature will only go into the portion of the year between June 1st and November 30th, as the appropriation bill commences on June 1st. Here are the figures:

Revenue according to present laws		$5,400,000
Bills now in progress to reduce the Revenue: Raid bill, (per annum)	$200,000	
Capital tax bill, do	50,000	
For three capital stock by dividend, if used honestly	100,000	
		$ 450 000
Revenue		$4,950,000
Appropriation bill as passed by House	$4,550,000	
Deficiency bill passed	40,000	
do yet to pass	28,000	
Paper and printing not in Appropriation bill	100,000	
Further expenses in special acts most likely in excess of this	100,000	
		$4,855,000
Amount for liquidation of debt		$ 95,000

This statement of expenditures does not include $250,000, which, by the Constitution, we are required to appropriate towards the liquidation of our debt. Now we submit to every intelligent reader whether we are not marching straight to bankruptcy, unless the Legislature conform their appropriations to our revenues. We shall not go into any specific statements as to where this reduction should be made, as we are not advocating the reduction of any special appropriation, but simply demanding that the expenditures be reduced at least as low as they were in 1869. We repeat our caution to the members of the Legislature that those voting for the above raids on the Revenue will assuredly be held to the strictest accountability, and that this accountability will have to be met by the open and practical issue of the ballot-box. —*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

LOVE'S SECRET SPRINGS.

BY ALICE CAREY.

In asking how I came to choose
This flower to make my brow to shine,
You seem to say (at least I use
Your choice, my friend, when I had mine)
And by your lifted brow exclaim—
"What charms have charmed you? name their name."

Nay, pardon me, I cannot say
These are the charms, and these powers,
And being in a teaser one day,
I took her for my flower of flowers.
Love doth not flatter what he gives—
But here, sir, are some negatives:

'Tis not the little milk-white hands
That grace whatever work they do:
'Tis not the braided silken bands
That shade the eyes of tender blue;
And not the voice so low and sweet
That holds me captive at her feet.

'Tis not in frowns knit up with smiles
Wherewith she scolds me for my sins
Nor yet in trickery ways nor wiles
That I can say true love begins.
Out of such soil it did not grow;
It was—and that is all I know.

'Tis not her twinkling feet so small,
Nor shoulder gracing from her sleeve
Nor yet her virtues, one and all;
Love was not born to ask our leave.
She was not wooed, nor was I won—
What draws the dewdrop to the sun?

Pardon me, then: I cannot tell—
Nor can you hope to understand—
Why I should love my love so well;
Nor how upon this border land
It felt that she should wed with me
Through time into eternity

THE little daughter of Jacob Miller, a resident of Osborne, near Mt. Vernon, Ohio, was sent to the house of a neighbor on the 10th, and upon arriving she was seized by a couple of ferocious dogs, and literally torn to pieces before assistance could arrive. She died almost instantly.

FOR FINE MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES,

GO TO corner of PENN AND SIXTH, old S Clair'ss. Bathing Sponges, Barber's and Toilet Sponges, Fine Toilet Sponges of every description. Also, a full assortment of FRESH DRUGS and CHEMICALS.

Sold at the very lowest prices at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

If there is any one admonition that needs to be more carefully impressed upon the minds of those subject to the ailments of the lungs and pulmonary organs, it is the important fact that attention should be paid to the first beginnings of these diseases. In the start a few doses of such medicines as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will be sure to arrest the disease, and restore, not only the healthy functions of the lungs, but also of the whole body. Of all remedies for diseases of the lungs and contingent organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has stood the test of years of experience, and you cannot find a single person who has ever taken it that will not speak highly of its virtues.

Let any one afflicted with a cough only try one bottle, and as sure as it is taken it will cure them. Dr Keyser has an office attached to his Great Medicine Store, where all manner of chronic diseases are successfully treated, especially those of the lungs and pulmonary organs, and he would respectfully invite those who are suffering and have failed to get relief from other sources, to give his method of treatment a trial.

Not long since, a highly respected gentleman, connected with the newspaper press of the city, called at Dr. Keyser's office and took his medicine, and was cured by less than half a bottle.

Another gentleman, who had coughed all winter, was cured in less than week.

A lady, weakened and attenuated with lung coughing, was seen to bloom into renewed health and vigor, was asked where she got the good medicine that cured her. The answer was, at Dr. Keyser's.

A child, puny and pale and emaciated, was soon cured by a bottle or two of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A lady on Liberty street, whose lungs were far diseased, was restored to perfect health by the continued use of DR. KETSER'S LUNG CURE and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A gentleman next door to Dr. Keyser's Store says he will recommend Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup in all cases; less than half a bottle cured him.

DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE AND MEDICAL OFFICE FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 167 LIBERTY STREET. Office hours until 10 o'clock, and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

FEBRUARY 26.

SHAKING AND BURNING.

It is not necessary to journey from the tropics to Alaska in order to experience the extremes of heat and cold. Thousands undergo all the inconveniences of this thermometrical change every day, or every other day, as the case may be, without the trouble of moving over the threshold. A word with these involuntary shakers. Would you have Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a harmless and certain specific for fever and ague is understood and appreciated in all parts of the country where intermittents prevail. The residents of such localities begin to take it early in the spring as a protection against the miasma by which they are surrounded; not all of them, perhaps, for a blind adherence to error is the spirit of many people, but the greater number.

If there is any fixed fact in therapeutics, it is this: that the sufferers are far better safeguarded against all the varieties of periodic maladies produced by unwholesome exhalations than any drug or compound in the main's medica of the profession. This assertion is made with all due respect to the faculty, but being an important truth, and one that nearly concerns the health of large settlements in various parts of the country, and indeed of the public at large, it is made fearlessly. Founded on ample and unimpeachable testimony, it defies disproval.

To break up chills and fevers, as well as to prevent them, there is nothing so reliable as this wholesome vegetable restorative.

Bathing Sponges, Barber's and Toilet Sponges, Fine Toilet Sponges of every description. Also, a full assortment of FRESH DRUGS and CHEMICALS.

Sold at the very lowest prices at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

Horse-Car People.

Mr. Howells recently gave in the *Atlantic* a very pleasant sketch of horse-car traveling, into which he threw some nicely cut profile views. The subject is far from being exhausted, and perhaps when the author referred to comes to revise and enlarge his essay for some future edition of the "American Classics," he will not object to a few hints in the same line. For instance, and first, there are the people that never learn the most ordinary rules of car management. They persist in expecting a car to stop on a curve, and when the conductor has rung the bell, they ring again, and never comprehend that they have undone his work. The rule about stopping on the further side of an intersecting street will never get through the heads of this class. Secondly, we have the people who always get into the wrong car. If they want to go to the Baltimore depot they invariably take Navy yard car. It is in vain for the company to put all sorts of lettering around the cars, and to paint those of different lines in colors of the most glaring contrast—these people who may be sharp enough to be detectives in other matters, will continue to delegate those of their class to repeat the same sort of a blunder every day. Thirdly, we have the people that never move up. They sit as inflexible as the Roman Senators when the Goths broke in upon them. The only way to do with these fixtures is, after having counted and made sure that there is room for one more, advance to the spot, turn deliberately around, and then—beginning gently but giving away at the right angle—sit down. If you have sufficient weight in society, the movement succeeds. Fourthly, related to the above are the people that sit sideways and thus manage to take up a seat and a half. The plan has been recommended to those who sit next this class, to open a newspaper and thus accidentally give them a dig in the ribs. It must be skillfully administered, however, or else the effect is to give a still further turn to the sideways posture, making it a greater nuisance than ever. Fifthly, there are the people who dodge fares. Is it possible? most people will exclaim: ask the conductors. They will tell you that it is a vice or a foible confined to no social rank or station, so far, at least, as dress or appearance affords any indication. They are apt to have curious stories to tell on this topic, which not being very agreeable, we pass to our last class for the present—the mysterious people. They are the romance of horse-car traveling, which would be insufferably flat without them. Sometimes it is a strange-looking man, who may be a Westerner or a Cuban, at any rate he is entirely different from everybody around him. Again, it is a lady, who bears a bewitching mystery in her eyes, her hair or her dress. Again, it is a couple. Can she be his wife, or is he her father? We see the whole car evidently posed by the conundrum before them, and gazing out of the windows to see where it vanishes. Such are some of the curiosities of "humanity on a horse-car."

THE furnace house of Kearns, Herdman and Gorsuch's extensive window-glass works at Zanesville, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. A heavy wind storm prevailed, and if it had not been for the rain and snow, the whole square would doubtless have been destroyed. The roof of the Masonic Building was blown off, and the rain ruined its beautiful fresco work. Several other buildings were damaged by the wind storm.

In reference to alleged murders and other outrages on American citizens, Secretary Fish assured the Senate committee that they were greatly exaggerated. It appears that he does not despair of bringing about a settlement of the Cuban question that will be satisfactory to both Spain and the insurgents, provided Congress does not embarrass the administration with useless legislation.

NOTICES.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT AND SIX DIRECTORS of the MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK will be held at the banking House, No. 209 Beaver avenue, on SATURDAY, March 26, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

THOS. B. UPDIKE, Cashier.
ALLEGHENY, March 14, 1870. mh14:td

☞ OFFICE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.—The President and Managers of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives at the Banking House of JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer, Pittsburgh, March 7, 1870. mh8:td&f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAVING, ON THE 12th inst., sold my half of the steamboat GREENBACK to Mr. FREDERICK EFFNER, my interest and liability for said boat ends as of that date.

JAMES B. JONES.
PITTSBURGH 15th March, 1870. mh15:w1

C. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
OFFICE:
No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.
mh10:w5

HARDWARE.

Barber's & Rose's Braces.
Disston's & Spear & Jackson's Saws.
Spencer's Files.
Butcher's Edge Tools,
Bench Planes, &c., &c.,
Family Tool Chests.

WHITESIDES & DRUM,
mh15:w2 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny, Pa.

OLD STORE IN A NEW PLACE.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish, in large supply, in packages, or in any desirable quantity, the following:

Prime Mackerel, New Codfish, Smoked and Pickled Salmon, Holland and Bloater Herrings, Anchovies.

Also Agent for HAMILTON & JONES' fine Starch Works, manufactured at Greenboro, Pa. Smooth and neat patterns, consisting of Jugs, Jars, Crocks, etc., of all sizes. Large or small quantities supplied.

Cotton Yarns, White and Colored Carpet Chain, Wicking, Dried Fruits, Tamarinds, Jellies, and every article to be found in a first-class house. Staple articles of Groceries, such as Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Flour, Rice, etc., for Jobbing Trade, supplied at low rates.

EDWARD HAMILTON,
Nos. 29 and 30, South west corner Diamond Square. fe2:w9

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.

We wish to call the attention of Housekeepers to our large and varied assortment of

Solid Silver and Silver Plated Spoons,
Forks, Knives, Ca tors,
Butter Dishes, Ice Pitchers,
Cake Baskets, Tea Setts, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of AMERICAN and IMPORTED WATCHES, all of which we will sell at a GREAT REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES.

WATTLES & SHEAFER
Jewelers,
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield Street.
mh9

NOTICE.—The firm of
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
WAS
Dissolved by Mutual Consent Jan. 1, 1870,
by the withdrawal of W. McCLINTOCK. The business will be continued by the remaining partners as heretofore, under the name of

O. McCLINTOCK & CO.,
mh11:w10 93 FIFTH AVENUE.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
NEW ROUTE TO
BUFFALO AND TO THE NORTH!

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO. are now prepared to ship Freight direct to BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, and all points in WESTERN NEW YORK.

For rates, apply to
W. W. C. MEREDITH, Freight Agent,
Corner Pike and Hitt streets, Pittsburgh.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
mh8:w7 General Superintendent.

INDIA RUBBER
BELTING, HOSE AND STEAM PACKING
of the Boston Belting Companies make. A full supply of all sizes. The trade supplied at manufacturers price.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
mar11 Agents for this city.

FOREIGN
DRIED FRUIT.

Just received, very choice Italian Pared Peaches, Dutch Seeded Plums, French Prunes, Austrian Cherries, Tunis Dates, &c., for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW,
mh9 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

FISH, FISH.
Fresh Lake Herring;
Do. White Fish;
50 No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel—all sizes pkgs.
Labrador Mackerel;
Round Herring;
Cod Fish;
and
WATT, LANG & CO.'S,
fe8 No. 172 and 174 Wood St

FISH.
30 bbls No. 2 Mackeral;
50 halfs do. do.;
3 bbls No. 3 Large Mackeral;
45 halfs do. do.;
25 bbls do. Medium do.;
25 halfs do. do. do.;
25 bbls Pickled Herring;
2,000 pounds Codfish. For sale by
fe26 J. S. CANFIELD, 141 First Avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 6c., Short Lengths of Prints.
At 6 1-4c., Dark Prints.
At 8c., Fast Colored Prints.
At 10c., Best Makes Prints.
At 12 1-2c., yard-wide Unbl'd Sheeting.
At 12 1-2c., yard-wide Soft Finish Muslin
Cassimeres, Jeans, Table Linen,
Turkey Red Damask,
Striped and Figured Damasks,
Napkins, Towels,
Shirt Fronts, Handkerchiefs,
Aprons, Kid Gloves,
Neck Ties, &c., &c,

Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

CASSIMERES!
Excellen
FINE AND DO
BELL & M
(SUCCESSORS TO
No. 21 Fift
A NEW
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 25 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 *MARKET STREET.*
mh12

PLANING MILL MEN
AND OTHERS,
TAKE NOTICE!

The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patented improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the gaping or the showing of the joints by action of the weather on the timber.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; the reby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.

He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weatherboarding."

He has disposed of the following territoria' and shop right in Allegheny county, for both patents, to wit

To G. A. Mundorff, the right for the territory south of the rivers in said county.

To McQueen & Douglass, the right for the Fifth ward of Pittsburgh.

To McKee & Douglass, shop right for their mill Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mills South side, Pittsburgh.

To A. ex. McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.

To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.

To Reed Brothers, shop right at their mill in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.

To Buchanan, Paul & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburgh and Etna; also the townships of Shaler and Ind ana.

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please apply, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe J. C. ANDERSON.

NEW WALL PAPER,
FOR
SPRING SALES,
AT
No. 197 Market St., near 5th Avenue.

We now offer to the public a stock of PAPER HANGINGS unsurpassed in the West for variety and beauty of styles, embracing all the Novelties in FRESCO, MOSAIC, PERSIAN and GRECIAN DESIGNS in plain and bright colors, for Halls, Dining Rooms, &c. Also, W. OD and MARBLE DECORATIONS, TINTED and GILT PARLOR PAPERS, with an almost endless variety of CHEAP SATIN PAPERS, WHITE and BROWN BLANKS for Chambers, &c. All of which we propose to sell as low as the lowest in the market. Call and see, at

No. 107 Market St., near 5th Avenue.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
mh12:w35

PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.

We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "pure carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering properties.

GUARANTEED to be a pure Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

CHOICE AND RARE
CONFECTIONS,
FOR PRESENTS, AT
GEO. BEAVEN'S,
112 Federal Street, Allegheny.
mh11:w78

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall,	John M. Murtland,
Wm. Tilbannan,	Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrett,	Jas. D. Kelly,
Chas. B. Leech,	Wm. Floyd.
Isaac Floyd.	

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jc10:s4

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

myS

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 15, 1870.

The gold market was again very fluctuating, opening at 111¾, declining to 111¼, rallying again to 112⅝, and fluctuating between 111¾ and 112¾, finally closing at 11 2 Pending the discussion of the funding bill in the House every favorable or contrary influence brought to bear on bills are at once taken advantage of in the gold room. The cliques of stocks are also head at work to pull at gold and are purchasers at every decline and sellers at the advance.

Under the influence of gold bonds are likely manipulated; the market opening at a decline became at once stronger, but on lower gold declined again. The decline, no doubt, combined with the belief that the funding bill will pass soon, will bring strong buyers to the market, and violent fluctuations must ensue for the next few days. Large orders are likewise to come over from Europe and gold is 2 per cent bonds which will also tend to keep the market stiff, no matter what the ultimate tendency may be.

Stocks are weak and have largely declined on lower gold and active money market. Pacific Mail declined from 35¾ to 33¾, and is gradually sinking lower and lower, like Atlantic Mail.

It was expected that the larger holders would try to rally the market and purchase when all other stocks advanced, but there is no hope now and the slightest general decline will send it down to 25. Next in point was Northwest common, selling as low as 70¾, Lake Shore at 86¾. New York Central and Erie shares alone kept up.

In our local market there is a daily improving demand for securities and improvement in the discount. Banking houses are disposed to take good outside paper at a low interest, although second grade paper will hardly pass at all. The demand for silver is abating when people find out that they really gain nothing by giving it away in change.

Business seems to improve slowly and a rise in gold to about 115 would bring great activity in all departments. The banking house of Ph. R. Mertz has a line of various and desirable securities for sale, which are safe and yield a handsome interest.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 111¾; Silver, 110; Eighty-one's, 114¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 110¾; do 1864, 109; do 1865, 109¾; do 1865, Consols, 108¾; do 1867, 109¾; do 1868, 109¾; Ten Forties, 106; Adams Express Company 61¾; Mountain Union Express Company, 42. American Express Company, 38¾; Western Union Telegraph, 33; New York Central 97¾; Reading, 96¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 97½; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 103¾; Chicago & North Western, 70¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 80¾; Erie 24¾;

EXCHANGES.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$5.50	$5.60
Paris, per franc	21	22⅛
Berlin, thaler	79	80
Frankfort, florin	48¼	48

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 111¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 115; Five-Twenties, 1862, 110¾; do. 1864, 109; do. 1865, 109¾; Ten-Forties, 106; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 108¾; do. do. 1867, 109¼; do. 1868, 109¼; Union Pacific Railroad, 87½; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 112¾; Lake Superior —

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 15, 1870.

Money was more active but easy at 5@6 on call. Sterling heavy at 7¾@8.

The recent steady reduction in rates is suspected to be occasioned by leading bankers for the purpose of buying up cotton bills and those of second class bankers chiefly. The gold market has been animated but irregular and firmer than on oughout the day. The prices opened at 11⅝ and advanced to 12⅝. A Washington telegram was received, stating that several members of the Ways and Means Committee had waited upon the President, who informed them that he did not want any funding this season. Subsequently other dispatches were announced to the effect that reference of the bill to Ways and Means Committee was favorable to passage in the House; and that later in the room was informed that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had decided against the annexation of St. Domingo; and still later came the news that the House Committee on Banking and Currency could not agree on the redistribution of $45,000,000 National Bank circulation.

Under these telegrams the gold room became mixed, and the price declined to 11⅜@11¾ at the close. Other accounts represent a reference of the Funding bill as unfavorable to its passage, at least without material modifications. Weakness in foreign exchanges has acted unfavorably on the market, and assisted the bear influence. Carrying rates three and five per cent. Clearances $92,000,000. The cotton market was a scene of considerable activity and excitement to-day, and prices advanced ¼c on the spot, and 7 on 16c to 1c forward delivery. This rise is due to an advance in Liverpool, which created much surprise in view of the increased arrivals there.

Governments were quiet, but closed firm under reference of funding bill. Considerable purchasss have been made by financial institutions. Coupons of '81, 115@116; do, '62, 110¾@110⅝; do. '64, 110@110¼; do. '65, 109¾@109⅝; do new, 108¾@109; do. '67, 108¾@108⅝; do. '68, 108¾@108⅝; 10 40's, 106@106¼; currency 6s, 112¾@112¾.

State Bonds strong except Tennessees, old 58¾, new 59¾; Missouris 92½; old Virginias 71, new 70¼; old North Carolinas 47, new 23.

Stocks heavy and lower, with principal dealings in new St. Paul and Pacific Mail; Northwestern depressed by the report that the earnings of the second week in March show a decrease of over $50 000. The market, however, rallied before the close, and was steadier, but still unsettled. The miscellaneous list was heavy. Express shares were neglected.

Canton, 60¾; Cumberland, 28; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; Quicksilver, 29; Mariposa, 9½; do pref'd, 19½; Adams Express, 62; Wells & Fargo, 20⅝; American Express, 38¾; United States, 49¾; Pacific Mail, 33¾; N. Y. C, 97¾; Erie, 24½; pref'd, 41¾; Harlem, 143; Hudson River, 95½; Reading, 96¾; Michigan Central, 119¾; Lake Shore, 86½; Illinois Central, 140; Pittsburgh, 97½; Northwestern, 71¼; do preferred, 86½; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul, 60¼; do. preferred, 73½; Wabash, 45½; pref., 73; Fort Wayne, 93½; Terre Haute, 27; Chicago and Alton, 112; do preferred, 113; O. & M., 28½; New Jersey Central, 102½; Dubuque, 108½; Hartford and Erie, 6; C. C. C. & I. C., 19¾; Boston prices: Calumet, 70; Copper Falls, 6; Franklin, 6; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 17.

Sub Treasury balance: gold, $75,442,970; currency, $4,960,613; general balance, $81,553,407.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 15, 1870.

There is but little that is new or important to be said about the markets in a general way. Business, generally, continues rather dull, but the indications are favorable for a good spring trade, and our merchants are making preparations to meet it, and it is earnestly hoped that their expectations in this respect will be fully realized. The grain trade continues very slow, the demand being confined almost wholly to supplying the wants of the home trade, which does not amount to much. Prices here are relatively higher than in the east, and, consequently, there is no chance to sell on eastern account or even make consignments. Some of our mills have been shipping flour, but the margin is very slight. The provisions trade continues dull and unsettled, and, notwithstanding, the impression is gaining strength that the bottom has been touched, there is still a want of confidence, and it is not to be expected that there will be any material improvement in business until confidence has been restored. And these remarks apply with equal force to groceries, and some other articles of less importance.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged. Common Soda Ash, 4; refined, 4¼@4½. Pearls, 9@9½; Pots, 7½.

APPLES—Are coming to arrive freely, and it begins to look as if prices would have to give way, and, that too, before long. We continue to quote at $2,50@3 for common and $3½@4 for choice.

BUTTER—Is arriving freely and the market is well supplied, though as yet prices are sustained. We continue to quote prime to choice roll at 33@35, and fancy brands at 37@38.

BEANS—Dull and prices tending downward. We now quote at $2@2¼ per bushel.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75. No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $5,50. Carpet Brooms, $6,00@6,50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2¾@3 cts.

BROOM CORN—13@17 cts per pound.

CHEESE—Is in steady demand at 17@17½c for Western Reserve; 17½@18½c for Factory; 18@18¾c for New York Dairy; and 19@19¾c for New York Goshen.

CORN MEAL—Is dull and cannot be quoted above 90 to 95, in store.

CRANBERRIES—Scarce and higher; eastern cultivated, at $25@26 per bbl.

CANDLES—In demand and prices continues light, while prices are unchanged. Standard brands, in a jobbing way, 24.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no improvement to note in the demand, notwithstanding the season is now at hand when there should be an increased demand. We continue to quote apples at 7@8 cts. Peaches at 7¾@8¾c for quarters and 9¾@10¾c for halves

EGGS—Demand fair, and, notwithstanding, the arrivals are liberal, prices are maintained; 25@26c.

FEATHERS—Sales at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FLOUR—The market continues dull and devoid of a single new characteristic worthy of special notice. We continue to quote western flour, in store, at $5@5.50 for spring, and $5,50@6.00 for winter. Rye flour, $5,00.

GRAIN—As already intimated the grain continues very sluggish, but we are in hopes that there will be an early improvement. As matters now stand, there is no margin for the dealer, scarcely, nothing to stimulate him to make business. Wheat is dull with but little offering; we continue to quote at $1,10@1,11 for prime Red. Oats are dull, but without quotable change; dealers quote at 42@43, buying, and 45@47, selling. Corn is very dull notwithstanding the arrivals continue light; may be quoted at 65 buying, and 70@72 selling. Rye is being offered at 85, but there are but few buyers above 80. Barley is dull and irregular; Spring 80@85, and fall 90@95, and even $1,00.

HAY—Wagon Hay sold in Allegheny to-day at $15@20, as to quality.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, city brands, $1,27@1,30; No. 2, 85@87.

LIME—Eastern white lime, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1,75 in gallon jugs—jugs included.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

POULTRY—We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@15 cts, and old scissel turkeys, 18@20.

PEAS—$2@2.25 per bushel.

PROVISIONS — Market continues rather dull and unsettled: Shoulders, 12½@12¾c for plain, 13½@13¾c for sugar cured. Sides, 15¼c for Ribbed, and 16¾c for Clear. Sugar Cured Hams, 17¾c; Breakfast Bacon, 17¾c. Lard, in tierces, 15c; and in kegs, 16¾c. Mess Pork, $28. Dried Beef, 19@20 cts.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote at 45c, on track, and 50c in store.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¾; No. 1, 6¾. Oatmeal, $10,50 per bbl; $5,50 per half bbl.

SEEDS—Clover seed is quiet and unchanged at $8@8¼, buying and selling. Timothy seed, $4,50@5, and Flaxseed $2,12@2,15.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March. 15, 1870.

The freight question is the all absorbing topic of discussion in oil circles, and for the time being everything else is looked upon as a secondary matter. And this is to be expected as upon it hinges the future prosperity of the trade. Those who have been giving the matter the closest attention, have but little confidence in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that is in it taking any action looking to the relief of the oil interest here, as the matter has been brought before the proper authorities of this Company repeatedly without any good resulting therefrom. These parties, therefore, finding they could do nothing with the Central Railroad, have opened up a correspondence with the Baltimore & Ohio Company, and, as we before noted, it is now proposed to ship over this road, as it can be done to much better advantage than by shipping over the former road. We have the rates of both roads, and after making a liberal allowance for cost of towing from here to Benwood in barges, find that there is a difference in favor of the refiner or ship per here of *forty seven cents per bbl* in shipping by way of the Baltimore & Ohio. Forty-seven cents per bbl is a big item in these days of fine margins, and, consequently is a very important matter to the manufacturer.

The principal and only objection of any consequence against the proposed new route, is in regard to low water. It is true the Ohio river does sometimes get very shallow during the summer season, but there is not much danger of it becoming too low to run oil in light barges, and then the distance is not great, only one hundred miles. Before the Allegheny Valley Railroad was completed, large quantities of oil were brought down the Allegheny River in boats when there was less water than there is ever likely to be in the Ohio, and, besides, the Ohio has been considerably improved within the last year or two, and there will be more water on the usual places than ever before. Then, again, it is urged by some that in shipping oil by this route it will require more labor in handling, which to some extent may be true, but will not the forty-seven cents per bbl difference in freight be an ample compensation for any additional labor that may be found necessary?

It is not likely, even if this route is adopted, that it will be used longer than until next winter, as by that time it is confidently expected that the Connellsville road will be completed, and Pittsburgh will then be placed in direct communication with Baltimore. The main point is to provide a route to be used in the meantime, and the one now proposed is the only one that is at all practicable or feasable.

CRUDE.

The market is dull and weak, though without quotable change. We can report 2,000 bbls on tide water, at Tidioute (regardless of gravity) at $4,20; and $2000 was paid for the privilege of "calling" for 1,000 bbls any time this year, at 14¼. March quoted at 11¾@12; and these figures will answer for seller until July.

REFINED.

Also, weak and very dull, and the early deliveries have still further declined. Sale 1,000 bbls April at 27. March quoted at 26¾@26¾; April to September, 28½; May to December 29 bid, 30 asked. Of course, no refiner can even think of selling at these prices in the present condition of affairs.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Fisher Bro 240, on account same; A B Mills 80, on account W Bartle; Brilliant Oil Works 80, on account Lockhart, F & Co; A D Miller 228, on account same; Spray Oil Works 240, on account B S Duncan; J Wilkins 320, on account same.

Total ..... 1,428 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co. 826 bbls refined oil to Tack Bro. Phil'a.

Fawcett, L. & S. 250 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

J. M. Riter 198 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

National Refining & Storing Co. 423 bbls ref, to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Total refined ..... 1,658 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Cotton firmer, but closing quiet at 21¾c for middling uplands. Flour at $4,55@4,70 for superfine State and western; $4,70@5,60 for extra State, $4,65@5,70 for extra western, $5,30@6,40 for white wheat extra, $4,90@6,00 for round hoop Ohio, $5,30@6,15 for extra St. Louis, $6,20@8,50 for good to choice do, including sales of 350 bbls low grades extra for export at $4,75@4,85. Rye flour at $4,40@5,40. Whisky quiet; sales 200 bbls at 98@98¾c for western free, 97c for patent. Wheat heavy and lower at $1@1,05 for No. 3 spring, $1,14@$1,15 for choice amber and No. 2 Minnesota in store, $1,25@1,28 for winter red and amber western, $1,35@1,40 for white Michigan. Barley heavy at 75c for California and 98c for Canada West. Corn opened heavy but closed firm with fair demand at 85@86c for new mixed western, $1,03@1,04½ for old do, delivered, latter extra; $1@1,01 new yellow Jersey and Southern. Oats more active at 53½@54c for western in store and afloat, 60@61c for Ohio, and 60@61¾c for State. Sugar dull: sales 950 hhds Cuba at 8¾@9¼c. Molasses quiet: Porto Rico 52@53c, and sale of 250 bbls New Orleans at 77@81c. Petroleum dull and heavy at 14½. Pork dull and heavy at $25,75 for mess, $19@19,20 for prime, and $22 for prime mess. Beef $19@20 for new plain mess; fierce Beef dull at $23@28 for repacked. Beef hams quiet at $28@30 India mess; beef hams quiet, 250 bbls at $28@32 New Cut Meats heavy at 10¾@12c shoulders; 14@14¾c hams; middles steady and in fair demand at 12¾@12¾c. Cumberland cut 13¾@14c long ribbed; and 14@14¾c for long clear. Lard heavy at 13½@14¾c for steam; 14½@15c kettle rendered. Butter firm at 15@26c. Ohio Cheese dull at 14@16½c.

Latest.—Wheat dull and heavy at $1,10@1,16 for No. 2 spring, and $1,28@1,27, winter red and amber western. Oats a shade easier; sales 26,000 bush western at 53½c in store. Corn quiet and very firm at 90@96c for new mixed western. Pork nominal at $25,75 for mess for future delivery.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Tobacco more active but unchanged. Cotton nominal. Hemp dull and unchanged. Flour: spring superfine and extra $5,30@4, fall superfine $5,90@4.26, double extra $4,75, treble extra $5@5,25. Wheat: No. 2 red fall $1,03, No. 1 do. $1,06@1,10, choice $1,10. Corn firmer; mixed in bulk 62@66c, yellow 68c, white 70c, mixed sacked, 75@76c, yellow 77c, white 78@80c. Oats better, at 44½@46¾c in bulk, 48@51c sacked. Barley dull and lower, at 88@92c for Minnesota. Whisky dull; small lots range from 90½ to 95c. Provisions: $26@26,50 for pork, latter for order lots; 9¾c for dry salt shoulders; 14½@14¾c for clear sides; 11¼c for bacon shoulders, 14¾c for clear rib, 12@15¼c for clear sides.

Cattle less firm, at 3@4¼c for common, 5@6¼c for prime to choice. Hogs easier at 7¾@8¾c.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Flour dull and easier at $5,75@5,25 for spring extra. Wheat—No 1 quiet at 84@86¾c; No 2 fairly active at 76¾@77¾c, closing at 76¾@76¾c. Corn quiet, firm and 1@3c higher, closing at 71@71¾c for No 2, and 69@69¾c for rejected. Oats firmer and higher @36¾c for No 1. Rye dull and nominal and ¼@¾c lower, closing at 65¾@66c for No 2. Highwines 92@92½c. Provisions dull; $24,87½ for mess pork, and 14c for lard. Dressed hogs firmer at $9,50@10,50, till Friday, when they will be easier; past 24 hours—3066 bbls flour, 19,970 bush wheat, 24,233 bush corn, 7950 bush oats, 2427 bush rye, 1550 bush barley, 1927 bags. Shipments—3800 bbls flour, 7300 bush wheat, 15,272 bush corn, 2471 bush oats, 340 bush rye, 1160 bush barley, 1584 hogs.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Tobacco in demand, with sales 152 hhds at $5,26 for frozen trash to bright leaf. Whisky quiet at 92c. Mess pork held at $26 25@26 50. Bulk meats: 9¾c for shoulders; 13, 13¾ and 14¼c for sides. Bacon dull; shoulders held at 11c, small sales sides at 14¾c for clear rib, and 15¾c for clear. Sugar cured hams 16¾@17¾c. Lard held at 13¾@14c for prime and kettle rendered; sales at 13¾@14c at 97@98c. Lard oil declined to $1 20@1 25 for extra. Petroleum dull at 27@28c for refined. Sugar dull and ¼c lower. Coffee ¼c lower; Rio 17@21¾c, latter for prime.

LOUISVILLE, March 15.—Tobacco: sales 167 hhds at $4,35@6 for trash, $8,14@7,50 for lugs, $8@15,75 for low to good leaf. Cotton better and in firmer feeling, with sales middling at 20c. Wheat $1,10@1,25. Corn 52c. Oats 65c. Pork 50c from store and all sacked. Mess Pork $27; shoulders 11c; clear rib 15¼c; clear sides 16c. Bulk Meats: shoulders 10¾c; clear rib 14¾c, clear sides 15c. Whisky advanced to 93 @94c.

MEMPHIS, March 15.—Cotton active and firmer at 21c; receipts 362 bales; exports 416 bales. Flour: super $5. Oats dull at 58c. Hay $28@30. Bran $26. Pork $28 50. Bulk Meats: shoulders 11@11¼c; sides 15¼@15¾c.

MILWAUKEE, March 15.—Flour dull and prices unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady at 89¾ for No. 1; 80¾ for No. 2. Corn weak at 50c for new. Oats quiet at 38c for No. 2. Dressed hogs nominally at $9,50.

CLEVELAND, March 15. — Petroleum dull and heavy for refined; in large lots it is held at 25½ for standard white, small lots 27@28c; crude dull at $5,70.

NASHVILLE, March 15.—Cotton higher; low grades middling 18c; good ordinary 17c; stock 5,700 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Flour: superfine $4,25@4,37. Whiskey dull at $1 @1,02.

Dry Goods Market

NEW YORK, March 15—In the market to-day there was much more life, yet far from being settled. The agents of J. & P. Coats' spool cotton trade having reduced the price to 80c causes much more demand. Sprague prints have advanced to 10½c for fancies, as have Garner & Co.'s prints, while new styles of Lancaster, Oriental and Gloucester sell at 11c, with generally a steady and fair demand. Brown cottons are all weak. Appleton A sell off at 14c, Indian head at 15c, Princeton at 15c, Lawrence H 14c; Indian Orchard BB off to 11¼c; C to 12¼c; A to 14c; NN to 13¼c; J to 14¾c; L to 9¾c; W to 10¾c; Dwight's W 13c; Amoskeag 25c; Stark A 15½c; do. H 15c; do. V 12¾; Agawam 12c, and Pacific extra 15c; bleached muslins of best makes steady, while others are a little depressed. Social L, 4-4 are reduced to 11½c; Montgomery to 10¾c; Amoskeag 13c; Pacific 16c; Mettleday 9¾ to 7c, Commonwealth O 3 4 to 6½c, Baltimore A 4 4 to 11c. Allendale sheetings are higher, 10 4 now bring 47¾c, do. 9 4 E 42¾c, make bring 42¾c, 9 4 37½c, and 8 4 32½c. Beerasage plaids and stripes 18c. Chatthahoochee plaids 14½c. Clark's ticks 27c. Cabat A brown sheetings 14½c, Dwight Z 12c, do. Y 11c, do. X 10c, and do. Q 13½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, March 15.—8 cars ore, Shoenberger Blair & Co; 2 do lake sup ore, Jones & Laughlin; 1 car lumber, Slack & Sholes; 2 do fish, S P Shriver & Co; 1 car iron ore, Everson, Peters & Co; 10 bbls beer, J Kessler; 5 bbls oil, J P Hanna & Co; lot furniture, Lemon & Weise; 25 bgs hardware, Secomb & Co; 1 car grind stones, F Alden & Co; 14 bales husks, W F & G Noble; 35 sks corn, 1 tub butter, H Rea Jr; 15 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 10 bbls oat meal, Strickler & M; 25 bbls flour, P Duff & Son; 115 sks corn, 9 do oats, 52 bales hay, McEane & Arjer; 12 bbls onions, 1 do eggs, Head & M; 25 bbls barytes, Beymer, Bauman & Co; 1 car h poles, Penn Salt Co; 15 sks feathers, E Edmundson & Son; 23 bbls potatoes, 1 bbl eggs, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 2 bxs moulding, J W Morrison; 2 do do, Boyd, M & Co; 3 bales hemp, H Gerwig & Co; 3 bxs killer, 1 bx s syrup, 1 do sundries, W A Jones.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, March 14.—200 bbls flour, Schoemaker & L; 25 bbls d apples, 1 do d butter, 10 do eggs, W H Graff; 3 cars staves, Hastings & D; 1 do do, M P Adams & Bro; 16 bgs corn, McHenry & H; 40 do barley, 3 do d apples, 2 do onions, Day & Co; 20 do do corn, Campbell, A & Co; 3 bbls eggs, Head & M; 6 do do, 2 do onions, F G Craighead; 10 do tallow, 54 bdls pelts, J S Dannals; 2 kgs butter, H Rea Jr; 10 bbls apples, P Duff & Son; 25 do n wines, Roedelheim & Co; 25 do do, Wm Miller; 26 do whisky, T Everett & Co; 6 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 95 bxs cheese, Voigt, M & Co; 25 do do, 5 do steel, 103 bars do, Rees, G & D; 50 tcs lard, 2 do d beef, 5 do sausage; F Sellers & Co; 2 tcs lard, 25 bxs soap, Dorrington & Co; 5 tcs hams, Watt, L & Co; 2 casks shoulders, J H Parker, 90 bbls flour, J Porterfield; 22 bxs tobacco, W L Jones; 2 hhds do, E G; 1 bbl eggs, S Devol.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 15 —100 bbls flour, H W McClure; 1 car shoulders, J P Hanna & Co; 100 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Langenheim; 9 cases mdse, J S Patterson & Son; 100 rks flour, S Lindsay, Jr Co; 1 bbl gin, A G McGrew; 3 pkgs butter, 1 do grease, P Duff & Son; 1 car ore, American Steel Co; 12 sks cloverseed, W C Chamberlain; 53 bdls shovels, Myers & Armour; 10 doz brooms, E Heazleton; 1 bbl butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, Brugger nan & O'B; 160 bxs cheese, 8 tubs butter, C Petre; 1 keg tobacco, Carter, McGrew & Co; 9 bbls glue, F Sprague; 8 kgs butter, Randolph & Suppe; 2 bxs butter, R W & T C Miller; 1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 78 hides, G N Hoffstott.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 15.—4 bgs flaxseed, 1 bx butter, 1 do eggs, J E Shomaker; 5 bgs clover seed, Shomaker & Langenheim, 150 bbls tar, P Jones & Co; 52 sks corn, 11 do oats, Scott & Gisal; 12 do do, Adams & Austin; 24 do corn, Jas McElroy; 60 cars coal, Keir, Foster & Keir; 38 do do, Armstrong, Dickson & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 7 bbls tallow, Geo Haslee; 3 bgs cloverseed, Shipton & Wallace; 3 pkgs liquor, A & S Remaling; 2 do do, Littell & Mechling; 8 sgs oats, Jas Atkinson; 3 cars metal, McKnight & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION March 15.—2 cars metal, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 1 do do, Spang, Chaifant & Co; 1 do barley, J Rhodes & Co; 8 bales broom corn, E B Mathews; 2 cars flaxseed, M B Suydam; 5 sks oats, Jos Craig; 1 car lime, J Skinn; 5 rolls leather, J S Herman; 2 cars metal, Pgh Iron & Forge Co; 4 do do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 do lumber, John Nanz; 1 do metal, Rogers & Burchfield; 2 pkgs tallow, W & H Walker; 34 sks wool, S Riley & Son.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, March 15 —42 sks corn, W Welsh & Co; 2 cars metal, Dunbar Iron Co; 1 do do, J Moorhead; 48 bbls whisky, W A Keefer; 7 bbls bones, Hooveler & Co; 95 rolls paper, Markle & Co; 12 bgs c seed, E C Ledgly.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO., March 15.—125 sks corn, P Duff & Son; 25 bbls apples, M Kelly; 10 do do, Campbell & Coulson. 250 bxs glass, R C Schmertz; 10 bbls apples, Randolph & S; 167 bxs w glass, A King; 1 bbl whisky, G Wells; 10 bxs crackers, Kramer & B; 4 bbls eggs, Jos Smith; 23 do apples, 120 sks oats, Thos Morehouse; 8 bbls sundries, J Minehart; 25 bales hay, J C Shauff & Co; 28 bbls apples, Faddis; 42 do do, H Strange; 50 sks oats, D Banned; 30 bbls apples, J H Courtney; 1 do whisky, S Thompson, 3 bdls pelts, W Flaccus & Son; 11 pkgs produce, Voigt, M & Co; 6 bbls butter, Bruggerman & O; lot sundries, A S Carlisle.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with 8 feet 6 inches in the channel by Monongahela marks. Weather cloudy and moderating, with indications of rain. Mercury at 4 P. M., 43.

There has been no arrivals since the date of our last report.

The Arlington, for Cincinnati, and Julia for Zanesville, departed. The Arlington had a good freight list and crowded with passengers.

The Wild Duck, from St. Louis, is en route and should reach here early next week.

The rumor which was circulated yesterday, for a time, that the low boat Eagle had exploded some 16 miles below here, killing the captain and two or three other men, turned out to be untrue. Her boilers were found defective and after being tested by the proper officials were condemned. She did not leave the wharf at all, and it is singular how such a report could have been started.

The Far West, Capt. S. B. Coulson, will leave for the headwaters of the Missouri on or about the 26th.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Monday, in referring to the new steamer Indiana, of the Memphis line, says: "She is one of the neatest we ever saw. There is one point about the cabin that we decidedly approve, and we think the day not far distant when all boats on the Ohio and lower Mississippi will follow our example, viz: she has no curtains aft to seperate the ladies' cabin from the main saloon, and the furniture throughout is of the same pattern. Of course her officers will never permit improper characters, no matter how well dressed they wear—in either cabin. The Juniata is commanded by one of the nicest gentlemen on the river—Captain C. L. Brennan.

—The Ironton *Register* says: Wise & Co. have considerably under way at Captain Neally's shipyard. The framework of the hull is nearly completed, and is a few days the workmen will be engaged in covering it with plank. It will be 180 feet long, 34 feet width of floor, 38 feet beam, 5 feet depth of the hold. It is estimated that the craft will carry about 800 tons. The hull is to be completed by the 1st of May.

—On Tuesday last farmers with heavily loaded teams were still crossing the river on the ice as Eagle Point, a little over in one string. At this point teams can only cross by the aid of barges, and the opening of navigation is daily looked for, but a different state of things would seem to exist at Eagle Point.—*Dubuque Times.*

—If the dimensions of Captain B. R. Pegram's new boat, contracted for at Jeffersonville, have been correctly given by the newspapers, she will be larger than the Thompson Dean. She is intended for the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, and, it is said, will be 325 feet long and 50 feet beam.

—The Ida Bess No. 2 will leave St. Louis for Fort Benton on the 25th of April. She is the first boat advertised for this year for the mountains. Last year four boats left in March, and 25 in April. In 1868, 10 left in March and 23 in April.

—The remains of Mr. Lienberger, first engineer of the Emma No. 3, who died from exhaustion after reaching shore at the time of the disaster to that steamer, arrived at Cincinnati on Saturday on the steamer John H. Groesbeck.

—On the fourth a snag ran through the guard of the Robert E. Lee, in Diamond Bend. It passed up through the upper deck, in front of the pantry, doing but little damage.

—Captain W. F. Boardman and his brother C. F. Boardman are en route to the Ohio to contract for a new steamer for the Red River trade.

—John G. Prather & Co., of St. Louis, paid $45,000 for the bar privileges of the Richmond during the balance of her lifetime. Steep.

—Captain Covington, of the Ollie Sullivan, speaks of putting his boat in the Tennessee river trade, in place of the ill-fated Rapidan.

—By the destruction of steamboats on the Missouri river, above Omaha, $60,763 worth of Government stores have been lost.

—Stillwell, Powell & Co., of St. Louis have sold to John T. McCord one-eight of the Ollve Branch, for $2,250.

—The Mollie Ebert left New Orleans for St. Louis last week with an excellent trip, including 1,300 sks coffee.

—The tow boats Baltic and Mary Alice were at Louisville on Sunday.

Upper Rivers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, March 15.—River falling slowly, with 27 inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 41 degrees at 7 P. M. C.

BROWNSVILLE, March 15.—River falling, with 8¼ feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 42 degrees at 6 P. M.

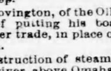
GREENSBORO, March 15.—River falling slowly, with 6 feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy, with high winds. Thermometer 42 degrees at 5 P. M. D.

MORGANTOWN, March 15.—River falling, with 5 feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 45 degrees at 6 P. M. E.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.



The new and splendid side-wheel JUNIATA, Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave PITTSBURGH for Cincinnati EVERY THURSDAY at 12 M o'clock promptly. Returning, will leave Cincinnati EVERY SUNDAY at 12 M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD

JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

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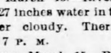
PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.



The new and splendid sidewheel Steamer, ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS,

fe1 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MISSOURI RIVER.

FOR FORT BENTON AND THE MISSOURI RIVER.

The new and splendid side wheel FAR WEST.....Capt S. B. COULSON, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, March 26 h.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES COLLINS,

GHRIST & POREP,

mh12 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,

143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Diseases of the Liver or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, is all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be relied with confidence in all cases within almost of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Proprietors are aware that the patience of their subscribers in a portion of Allegheny city has been severely tried by the irregular delivery of the GAZETTE for some time past. The matter has been so arranged that it is hoped there will be no further cause of complaint. We will thank our subscribers to notify us of any future delinquency.

Rev. W. P. Shaw has received a call to the United Presbyterian congregation of Noblestown.

George Gist was fined twenty dollars and costs yesterday by Mayor Callow for disorderly conduct.

J. N. McCullough, Esq., General Manager of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. W., left yesterday for Chicago.

The Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway matter is again attracting the attention of the Legislature.

Thus far nearly four millions of bushels of coal have been shipped to points below on the present rise.

Yesterday Afternoon Mayor Callow committed to jail John Ketterly for thirty days for whipping his wife. John is a resident of the Second Ward.

Rev. Thos. H. Hanna delivered a lecture last evening in the town of Beaver. It was a able production, and was well received by an appreciative audience.

Forestalling.—Market Constable Wrigley made information before the Mayor yesterday charging Thomas Dilkes with forestalling the market. The warrant was issued.

Disappointed.—A scribbler of an obscure sheet published somewhere, dreadfully nowhere to any great extent, finds fault with our notice of the "blondes," "Shoo, fly."

Groceries at Low Prices.—The attention of the trade is called to J. S. Dilworth & Co.'s announcement on the first page of today's paper. Dealers can rely on this firm doing what they say, and supplying them with the best in the market.

Official Meetings.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the Water Committee on Friday evening at 7 o'clock. There will also be a meeting of the Committee on City Printing on Monday at 2 o'clock, at the Controller's office.

George Rittinger, was charged, on oath of Mary Spiess, before Alderman Taylor, yesterday, of assault and battery, alleging that he struck her little daughter on the head with some hard substance and severely wounded her. A warrant was issued.

In a few weeks the new Station House of the P. F. W. & C. Railway at New Brighton will be opened for the accommodation of travelers. The telegraph office will be transferred to the new station, and trains will only have to make one stop in the borough.

Shepleigh Anderson did without provocation or just cause, most shamefully abuse Keelah Haushey on Liberty street yesterday, for which, and fearing the many threats of Anderson, Haushey made an information before Alderman Taylor. A warrant for his arrest was issued.

The Pittsburgh Conference of the Evangelical Association will commence its eighteenth annual session this morning at nine o'clock in the Evangelical church on High street near Webster. Bishop Esher of Cleveland, Ohio, will preside, and it is expected about fifty Ministers will be in attendance.

We Are informed of a beggar who makes his rounds over Liberty street daily, asking for money to take him home. He lives in Allegheny and judging from the brilliancy of his nose, we should think the amount required to take him over would depend to some extent on how many beer saloons he would pass.

Philo Hall.—A disgraceful row occurred at Philo Hall at a dance, Monday night, and the police entered the Hall and arrested Jim Williams, who appeared to be the principal actor in the row. James was conducted to the lock-up, where he was provided with lodgings, and yesterday morning the Mayor fined him $25 and costs, which were paid.

The New Code.—The Ordinance Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last night. The new City Code as it had passed the House was under consideration, and the Clerk instructed to request our Senators to have it acted upon in the Senate as soon as possible, together with the Street Act, and the one relating to the Directors of the Poor.

An Obstreperous Tenant.—Hugh Gilstin rents a house in Spring alley from E Radcliff, and a few days since Radcliff went to collect the rent from Hugh, whereupon it is alleged Hugh kicked him out of the house. The result was an information before Alderman Neeper for assault and battery, in which Hugh is defendant, and he was held to answer.

Heath Zouaves.—This new military company, the only one in Allegheny City, is in a flourishing condition. About seventy-five members are now enrolled, and the full complement of one hundred will, it is expected, soon be reached. They have an armory in Behrhorst's Hall on Sandusky street, and drill regularly. Captain Charles Miller is commanding officer.

Spring Opening.—The public is invited to call at McFarland & Collins' Carpet Room, No. 73 Fifth avenue, second floor, on the occasion of their opening of New Styles of Carpets for the Spring trade, this day, Wednesday, March 16th. They intend that this special day of new goods shall be the event of the season in the Carpet trade.

Malicious Mischief.—Some evil disposed persons, on Friday night or Saturday morning, cut the fastenings of the wharf boat belonging to the Board of Health, which was moored at the Point, for the use of night soilers. The boat floated down the river some twenty miles, when it was caught and tied up. It has since been brought back, and now occupies its former position.

Pokered.—Patrick Hogan yesterday made information before Alderman Floyd, on Diamond street, charging A. D. Reno with assault and battery. Reno is also on the list as one of "Little Alps," and the prosecutor was employed on the boat, where they got into a difficulty, when, it is alleged, Reno struck Hogan on the head with an iron poker. The accused was held for a hearing.

New Firm.—The firm of Telford, Moore & Co., job printers, has been dissolved, Thomas Telford withdrawing. Mr. W. W. Jackson has purchased the interest of the retiring partner. Mr. Jackson has been for a number of years in the establishment of W. S. Haven & Co., and is thoroughly acquainted with the business. The firm is composed of reliable gentlemen, who will no doubt be liberally patronized.

Reckless.—Adam Kupler was in good spirits yesterday. He was riding on a horse down Federal street, when the idea suddenly occurred that it would be excellent practice to display his equestrian abilities and test the speed of his animal. He tried the plan, and after smashing the shafts of a wagon, alarming all peaceably disposed and timid pedestrians and nearly breaking his own neck, was arrested and sent to the lock-up for reckless driving.

A Further Hearing.—James Johnson, the alleged forger, who was arrested in Montana some five weeks ago and brought to this city, since when he has been confined in jail, was taken before the Mayor yesterday for a hearing, but at the request of counsel a further postponement was made. It appears that an effort is being made to pay off the notes, which were alleged to have been forged, but which Johnson insists were genuine, and thereby settle the matter.

Carbonic Acid Gas Versus Fire.—The General Superintendent of the Union Fire Extinguisher Company of Philadelphia, A. M. Greene, Esq., will give an exhibition of the Improved Fire Extinguisher at the foot of Smithfield street to-day at 3 P. M.

In case of fire this machine is *always* ready, selfacting and reliable. Steamboat men, manufacturers and all property owners should see this exhibition. Mr. Greene is at the Monongahela House.

$500 Reward in Gold!—Messrs. Strickler & Morledge, the well known spice dealers, are offering $500 reward in gold for any adulteration found in their roasted coffee. This coffee is named "Excelsior," and is put up in half pound packages, full weight, and is the most convenient and economical article ever placed in this market. Housekeepers should ask for this particular brand, and put up in airtight boxes to prevent the evaporation of the berry. For sale by grocers.

The New School House.—The contract for the erection of the new School House for the Fourth ward, Allegheny, has been let to Messrs. R. McGraw & Co. for $42,017. It will not be completed until July, 1871. Messrs. Barker, Kollock and Brown are the Building Committee of the Board. The new building is to be erected on the lot on Liberty street, and will be a model structure.

John Welch is again in trouble. His domestic relations seem to be of an unpleasant character. His wife Mary especially appreciates the situation. Monday afternoon she made information before Mayor Callow, charging him with assault and battery. Yesterday she appeared before Alderman Bolster, and made information against him for assault and battery and surety of the peace. In all these cases warrants have been issued, but thus far he has eluded the police.

Alleged Larceny.—Yesterday ex-Mayor Drum made information before Alderman Bowden against Andrew McKee for larceny of a gun. Mr. Drum resides on the Perrysville Plank road, near the Observatory. For some time past he has been annoyed by depredations upon his stock of poultry. The thief escaped for some time, but finally the fowl in question dropped down, and the gentleman was induced to make the information as given, believing the accused to be the depredator. Warrant issued.

A Mistake.—Our friends on the South Side have made a mistake in naming their new village "Allentown"—there is a town of that name on the Delaware river in Pennsylvania, and where there is more than one postoffice of the same name in a State, confusion of mails and miscarriage of letters are sure to result. If the citizens of Lower St. Clair wish to commemorate the name of Mr. Allen, let them call their town Allenville, Allenburg or Allen City, and thus avoid the annoyances otherwise certain to be experienced.

As Hugh Aikins was returning from church in the romantic town of Elmerick Sunday morning, he was met by Wattie Collins, Ed. Walhie and others, who attacked him, knocked him down and beat him severely over the head with a clinch hammer, afterwards relieving him of five dollars. Aikins made information yesterday before Alderman McMasters charging them with assault and battery and robbery. At the hearing they were held in bail of one thousand dollars for their appearance at Court.

More of It.—Joseph V. Kerr, it would appear from the number of prosecutions against him by his wife, Mrs. Catharine Kerr, and her dutiful son, Alex. Reher, has gotten himself into almost inextricable difficulties, and his family find difficulty for which he was tried in the Quarter Sessions a few days since. His head was beaten almost to a jelly at the time with a poker by Alex. He was tried on two indictments for assault and battery, and one Alex. has made information before Alderman Neeper in which he alleges that Joseph committed an assault and battery on him, on the night in question, by choking him. Kerr was held for a hearing.

The Park Commission.

Last evening a meeting of the Allegheny Park Commission was held, all the members being in attendance. Several applications for police appointments were received and filed. The bill of R and D. McCulloch, for $75, was presented and approved.

It was decided to make some changes in the plan of the eastern section, below Mayor Callow's residence, and the Union Common between Federal street. These changes are principally in the ornamentation and laying out of the grounds. The City Engineer was also instructed to proceed with the survey on the South Common as soon as the new plan proposed was approved by the people.

Charge of Perjury

Before Alderman Taylor, John Waldier made information against William Burns, charging him with perjury. Waldier keeps a hotel on Penn street at which Burns had boarded for some months last summer, but paid his bill and left the city, while his trunk remained at the house of the prosecutor. Returning long since, Burns called on the wife of Waldier for some whiskey. She knowing his habits while under the influence, refused, at which the defendant became enraged and made oath before Alderman Taylor charging him with larceny of part of the contents of his trunk, which charge not being substantiated, the present suit was brought. A warrant was issued.

Conference Session.

The eighteenth session of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Evangelical Association will convene on Thursday at nine A. M., in the Evangelical Church on High street, between Wylie and Webster streets. Bishop Esher, of Cleveland, Ohio, will preside. About fifty clergymen will be in attendance. This Conference is mainly English. Elders and Deacons will be ordained on Sabbath. The ministers, R. Mott, of the High street Church, (German) and J. B. Holzinger, of the Forbes street Mission Church, (English) will be removed, as their time of service has expired. Also, S. B. Kring, Presiding Elder of the District. The session will close on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

A New Game.

Carpet stealing seems to have been resorted to as a new game by the thieving fraternity with which the two cities are just now incumbered. We noted in yesterday's issue several of their operations and this morning a new one is to be recorded. About six o'clock last evening a roll of ingrain carpet, valued at $100, was taken from an express wagon and put down in front of Mr. H. H. Myers' residence, 165 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny. The expressman had hardly gone away when the carpet mysteriously disappeared. Some bold thief, apparently on the lookout, had carried the roll away almost as soon as it had been placed there. Consequently to escape detection and will doubtless realize a pretty good figure for the carpet.

Watch Stolen.

Monday afternoon, Mr. Caspar Will helm, proprietor of a clothing store, corner of Ohio and East streets, Third Ward, Allegheny, lost a watch very mysteriously. The time-keeper was valued at $50. It was placed in a drawer of his desk in the rear part of the store. A few hours afterward Mr. Wilhelm had occasion to look into the drawer when he missed the watch. The most diligent investigation only convinced him that it had been taken from the drawer, and from out of the store, and no person, as far as he knew, had been near the desk except himself. The watch was not there however. During the afternoon, a number of acquaintances and tradesmen called in, but it would be a rather serious charge to accuse any of them with stealing it. It did get out of the drawer somehow, and the question is who took it. The police are endeavoring to get an answer but have not met with success as yet, and in all probability will not.

Real Estate.

The purchase and sale of real estate has now become quite a large business in this city. The firm of Messrs. Croft & Phillips, Real Estate Agents and Brokers, 139 Fourth street, is doing quite an extensive business in the purchase and sale of real estate. These gentlemen have the very best facilities for accommodating their patrons, and have been very successful since they commenced the business. They are now publishing each month, "The Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," in which is described hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of city and country property of every description. Those who desire to purchase a city residence, farm, grist mill, or business stand of any kind, should send to Messrs. Croft and Phillips, and get a copy of their Real Estate Register, which is sent free to any one who may desire it. The March number has been laid on our table. It will repay perusal by any one who has any business to transact in their line.

Important to Housekeepers.

The time for moving and house cleaning being at hand it is important to housekeepers to know where they can get goods which are indispensable to a well or even comfortably furnished house. Such goods can be found at the well known carpet house of Bovard, Rose & Co., 21 Fifth avenue. Their stock is the largest they have ever offered to the trade, embracing the newest and best styles produced by the leading American and European manufacturers. Especially is this true in regard to the tapestry and body Brussels. Their styles in these goods cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade. The styles of two and three-pips have changed greatly since last season, and embrace many new and choice patterns, of which the above firm have a large selection. In Oil Cloths, Mattings and Window Shades they show a full line. The recent decline in Carpets has put them so low that it places a good carpet within the reach of all. Those needing goods in this line cannot do better than call on Bovard, Rose & Co., 21 Fifth avenue.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

TUESDAY, March 15.—In the case of Barnes vs. Ake & Co., previously reported, the jury found that the facts set forth in the creditor's petition were not true.

John Wiley, assignee of the estate of Seigfried Seibert vs. Kaiser et al. Action to recover goods alleged to have been fraudulently transferred by S. Seibert, a bankrupt to the defendants. On trial.

District Attorney Swope filed an information in *Rem.* vs. The brewery and four hundred barrels of whisky owned by Catharine Furse of Erie. Writ of attachment and monition awarded, returnable the 1st Monday of May, 1870.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

TUESDAY, March 15.—The case of Trunick vs. Joice, previously reported, was resumed and had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

1. Reed & Johnson vs. Stewart.
2. Burnie & Co. vs. Ferguson & Beck.
5. Logan vs. Johnson et al.
13. Gorney vs. Racher & Heath.
16. Bedell vs. Payne et al.
17. Wilson vs. McCormick.
18. Cableritz vs. McFarland.
19. Com. for use vs. Clark.
20. Sams vs. Barker.
21. Thompson vs. Lance.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

TUESDAY, March 15.—In the case of Brawdy vs. Backam & Long, previously reported, verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $115.

The first case taken up was that of Beeson's Adm'x. vs. The Allegheny Insurance Company, action to recover the amount of a policy issued by the defendants in favor of the plaintiff, on a steamboat. On trial.

Wm. P. Logan vs. Wm. Johnson, et al. Action to recover commissions on the sale of oil. The plaintiff is an oil broker and it appears by the testimony of oil for the defendants on a certain commission which it was alleged was due and unpaid. On trial.

William Buente vs. Ferguson & Beck, action to recover for work and labor done day before Alderman McMasters charging them with assault and battery and robbery. At the hearing they were held in bail of one thousand dollars for their appearance at Court.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

90. Nat. Ref'g & Stor'g Co. vs. Haideman
13. Gormly vs. Reicher, et al.
16. Rode l vs. Payne, et al.
17. Wilson vs. McCormick.
19. Com. for use vs. Clark.
20. Same vs. Barker.
21. Thompson vs. Lance.
22. Bailey et al. vs. Ross & Co.
23. Wallace vs. Coor.
24. Sellers vs. Shoemaker.
25. King, for use, vs. Loceden.
27. Logue vs. Madden, et al.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

TUESDAY, March 15.—The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Patrick Dunn, indicted for larceny, John Fass prosecutor. It appears that Dunn is the owner of some property in the Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, which was rented to the prosecutor by Dunn's agent, and there was a load of coal on the premises, left by a former tenant, who was in arrears for his rent. This coal, without Dunn's knowledge, had been sold by his agent to Fass. Defendant, Dunn, not knowing this fact, went to the house and removed a portion of the coal, for which he was charged with larceny. Under the evidence it was impossible to make a case of larceny, as an essential ingredient of the offence was wanting; there was no felonious taking of the property, but it was taken under a claim of title and amounted to a trespass only. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Emanuel Matchey, indicted for larceny, W. B. Shaffer, prosecutor.

It appears that John Wolf and Matchey, the defendant, had come to the city together on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, from the west, and Wolf shipped several boxes and a trunk containing household goods, which were consigned to himself at Pittsburgh. When they arrived in the city Wolf went to McKeesport, leaving the goods at the depot. A few days after Matchey called at the depot and represented himself to be Wolf, produced the goods, described them, paid the freight and took them away. A few days subsequent to this Wolf called and presented the bill of lading. An information was made against Matchey, who was arrested in New York and brought back to this city on a requisition. A portion of the goods were found at a house on Church alley. Matchey stated after he was arrested that he had taken the goods because Wolf owed him and he could not get his money any other way. After the defendant was brought back to this city he gave officer Long a pawnbroker's ticket for the goods, which were recovered at a pawnbroker's on St. Clair street, in this city. The jury found the defendant guilty in manner and form as indicted.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John Hannah, charged with assault and battery on oath of Wm. H. Green, was settled on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Braker, surety of the peace, C. Hartman prosecutor, was settled on payment of costs by prosecutor.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Hartman, charged with assault and battery, Joseph Braker prosecutor, was settled on payment of costs by defendant.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Andrew McFarland, indicted for aggrayated assault and battery, Noah Cox prosecutor. The parties worked at a rolling mill in the Twelfth ward, and, it appears, got into a difficulty about a bucket, when, it is alleged, the defendant knocked the prosecutor down, and then struck him with a piece of gas pipe. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed that each party pay one half of the costs.

Conrad Hack, against whom there were two indictments, one for assault and battery and the other for aggravated assault and battery, was placed on trial. The prosecutrix in these cases was Mrs. Frances Dietrich, who alleges that the defendant attacked her son in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, and threw him over a bank, inflicting serious injuries on him, and when she went to protect her son the defendant seized hold of her and shook her rudely. Jury out.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Patrick Campbell, indicted for larceny, Thomas Stanton prosecutor. The prosecutor resides in Monongahela borough and he alleges that some three or four months since a clock was stolen from the mantle in his room, and on the evening of the day on which the clock was taken the defendant was arrested in Birmingham with a clock in his possession. The defendant was arrested and kept over night in the lock-up, and the clock retained. Sometime afterwards Campbell was arrested and taken to the Birmingham lock-up again, the facts published in the GAZETTE mentioning the circumstance. The owner of the clock seeing the notice called at the Burgess' office and identified the clock as having been stolen from him. Information was then made against Campbell, who was committed to jail to answer the charge of larceny. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

30. Com. vs. John Waldier.
324. " John C. Keuchler.
62. " Thomas Byrne.
57. " Washington Sheplar et al.
61. " John A. Grinder.
65. " Wm. Gracey.
187. " Michael Sherman, 3 cases.
310. " James Johnston.
83. " John Rady.
82. " Grace Lee.
85. " Benjamin Buzzard.
86. " Wm. Thompson and Jacob Glenn.
87. " Simeon Furnier.
1. " Wm. Bell et al.

The homicide case against Nicholas and Stephen Hoffman will not be taken up until Thursday morning at 9½ o'clock, at which hour all witnesses must be in Court.

St. Patrick's Day.

The arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day to-morrow are almost completed, and the affair promises to be one in every way creditable to all engaged and worthy the occasion. At a meeting of the various committees, Mr. John A. Strain was chosen Chief Marshal, with Thomas F. Hughes and A. B. Hayden, assistants. The usual number of aids has also been appointed. The Great Western, St. Cecelia and Iron City Bands have been engaged. The following is the route of the procession:

ST. PATRICK'S DAY,
MARCH 17th,
THIRD CELEBRATION IN PITTSBURGH.
GRAND PROCESSION.

All friends of Ireland are expected to turn out in honor of Ireland's

PATRON SAINT.

Procession will form on Grant street at 10½ o'clock A. M., right resting on Seventh avenue. The Procession will move at 12 o'clock M.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

Right resting on Seventh avenue, counter march up Grant street to Webster, up Webster to Washington, along Washington to Wylie, up Wylie to Logan, down Logan to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Wood, down Wood to Water, along Water to Penn, up Penn to Sixth street, along Sixth to Suspension Bridge, over Bridge to Federal street, Allegheny, up Federal to Ohio, along Ohio to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Meehan or Bridge, over to Penn, down Penn to Irwin, up Irwin to Sixth avenue, up Sixth avenue to Wood, down Wood to Lafayette Hall, where an Oration will be delivered by a distinguished member of the Pittsburgh Bar, ALEX. C. COCHRAN, Esq.

Organization at the Hall.

LITERARY.

Matters Around "Pintle Hill—Fayette Literary Society—Lectures, New Societies and Other Items of Interest.

The "Fayette Literary Society" is still blazing in "Pintle Hill," like a very bright star in a very dark sky. It has been the means of firing up and bringing out a number of young men who will doubtless one day make a bright mark in the field of oratory. At the meeting on the 4th inst., some excellent speaking was made. Mr. Samuel Dickson read a Dutch letter from the GAZETTE in relation to ground hog day, and he read it in such a way as to create a great deal of merriment among the audience. Miss M. A. Leach read an amusing and well worded essay on "Fact and Fancy," giving the romantic side of various matters and then diving down to the stern reality. The essay was well received. Wm. K. Thompson spoke on "Woman's Rights," and gave the audience to understand that he sided with the Wyomingites and was decidedly in favor of allowing the "femininites" the right to march to the polls with a ballot in one hand and the star spangled banner in the other. Geo. G. McBride expiated on "Humbugs" and J. M. Dickson discoursed on "Switches." Mr. Dickson convulsed the audience with laughter, while relating a few anecdotes to illustrate his position. A very amusing dialogue on "Which Way They Kept a Secret," was performed by Misses M. A. Leech, S. Emma Dickson, Maggie Stewart, Maggie McCandless, Maggie Stonecipher and Master Milo J. Dickson. The actors were hardly well enough up in their parts to make the dialogue go off in an easy style, yet it was well performed. Master M. J. Dickson talked his part off in an excellent manner and received much applause. The debate on the question "should parents be compelled to send their children to school?" was ably argued by W. N. Webster and Samuel Dickson. The reading of the Society paper closed the performance for the evening. An election of officers resulted as follows: President, Geo. A. McBride; Vice President, William N. Webster; Secretary, Miss S. Emma Dickson; Treasurer, J. M. Dickson. Among the most noticeable performances at the meeting on the 11th inst., were the declamations by two little girls, Minnie Reno and Anna Crawford, an essay by Mr. J. C. Eaton and the Society Paper by Wm. N. Webster. Mr. Eaton's subject was "The Harmonial Man," and the essay throughout was one of the finest we ever listened to. The Society may well congratulate itself that Mr. Eaton has become a member. The Paper by W. N. Webster was rich and spicy, and contained some severe digs at the follies of "Pintle Hill" and vicinity. The extemporaneous speaking class was sustained by Will Whitmore, S. Dickson and W. N. Webster, and the debating class by A. Pierce and J. M. Dickson. Mr. Pierce arguing on the affirmative and Mr. Dickson on the negative of the question "Can total abstinence men consistently cultivate and produce barley and rye and sell them to be manufactured into intoxicating beverages?"

A Literary Society is also in operation at the Haldeman School House, Half-crown Run, and the Halfcrown Runners are said to be doing splendidly. At their last meeting, two little daughters of Mr. S. P. Mevay attracted much attention by speaking declamations in an excellent style. Mr. Levi Gregg also won a great deal of admiration by the manner in which he delivered his oration. Miss Alice Wilson read a beautiful essay and Miss Cornelia Allison and Mr. J. K. Robb delighted the audience by the reading of such excellent pieces as would be impossible to enumerate all the good things that the Runners had in store for the audience on that evening.

On Tuesday evening, March 1st, Rev. F. A. Hutchinson, lectured before the "Fayette Literary Society" in the Methodist Church, Fayetteville, on the subject of "Prohibition." The lecture was able, sound and convincing, the speaker taking the ground that the only way to remedy the great evil of intemperance was to strictly prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors. The speaker was very eloquent at times, and throughout his lecture, he was listened to with the deepest attention.

Rev. J. C. Castle, of Canonsburg was announced to lecture at the same place on Tuesday evening, March 8th, on the subject, "The Christ of Common Sense." The sleighing was fine and the house was packed from pulpit to vestry, but unfortunately the lecturer was unable to be in attendance and the audience dispersed feeling considerably dissatisfied.

Rev. D. A. Pierce of California, Washington Territory, will lecture Tuesday evening, March 29th. Subject, "Country Living and Country Thinking."

O. PHIDDLE STYX.

MILITARY.

Committee Meeting Last Night—A New Proposition—The Regulations for Our Militia.

Last night the Committee on City Property of the Allegheny Councils held a meeting. The most important matter under consideration was a petition from Captain Charles Miller, of the Heath Zouaves, asking for some provision for an armory. The company claim that under the Military act legalizing their organization, they are entitled to a suitable armory, to be provided by the municipal authorities. The matter was discussed at some length, and the paper finally referred to the City Solicitor, with instructions to him to report the liability of the city in the case in sufficient time to have the matter brought up at the next meeting of Councils.

The disposition of the Committee seems to be favorable to granting the request of the company, but as there is no suitable building under the control of the city, the armory would have to be rented. The question is in relation to the paying of this rent. There is no appropriation provided by Councils for that purpose, and it is not understood from where the money could be raised.

There is now an amendment to the military act pending before the Legislature, which, if it becomes a law, will do away with this difficulty. It provides for the organization of the State into military divisions and the levying of a tax of fifty cents upon each person liable to military duty. This fund will be under the control of regular paymasters, and will be expended in keeping up the militia companies which may be organized in the several districts. Each member of a company will be allowed twelve dollars per year, to be paid semi-annually. The tax will apply only to those who are not members of the militia, and who do not turn out with them for drill. The act has already passed the Senate, and it is thought will meet with no opposition in the Senate.

Trouble About a Grocery Bill—Conflict Magisterial.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Means made information before Alderman Bowden, of Allegheny, against John Sullivan for false pretense. The prosecutrix, a widow, keeps a small grocery store on Cedar avenue, Fifth ward. Sullivan is employed at the Outer Depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. She alleges he obtained groceries from her to the amount of $24, and promised on numerous occasions to pay her when paid off, which she alleges he did not do. A warrant was issued and the accused brought to the Alderman's office. He came accompanied by another official, one of Allegheny's Aldermen, whom he introduced as his counsel. The counsel, however, scarcely needed that. He had hardly placed his foot on the threshold of his brother alderman's sanctum when that generally peaceably disposed preserver of the public peace became excited, in fact exceedingly wrathy, and in an unmistakable manner intimated his desire that the "counsel" should retire. The "counsel" appreciated the situation. Like Artemus Ward, he "was invited to leave, and, pitying the man, went." Perhaps a certain twitching and uneasiness observable about the irate magistrate's right pedal, induced him to come to an immediate conclusion. He made up his mind not a minute too soon, but in this case verily "a miss of an inch was as good as a mile." It saved the retiring gentleman some physicial pain. As explanatory to the interesting scene it should be stated that the "counsel" alderman is not recognised by the fraternity as a particular honor to the office. In fact the reverse, it is said, is the estimation in which he is held. Hence the virtuous indignation of the magistrate before whom the case was to be heard. After the excitement had been calmed down the accused proceeded without "counsel," and at last gave bail for court.

The Continental.

Notwithstanding the mud at the street crossings, the people continue to cross over and patronize that popular restaurant of Holtzheimer, below the postoffice where is the very best of eatables are served up in the choicest style, and the satisfaction given to those who patronize it is general, as our readers who have been the subject of hospitable treatment at their well filled tables can testify. Merchants and others dining down town will find it advantageous as well as refreshing to patronize Mr. Holtzheimer, and need not return to their houses and families bearing that haggard appearance, common to the inmates of Andersonville. His tables are to be found in order at all hours of the day—groaning with the weight of much good things.

LEGISLATIVE.

Allegheny City School Funds.

A bill has been reported in the Legislature, from the Committee on Education, "enlarging the powers of the Board of Controllers of the Allegheny City School District." It provides that the Board shall, within three months after the passage of the act, and annually thereafter, deposit all school funds under their control with such bank or banking institution as they shall select for the highest rate of interest they can obtain on current balances of such deposits, and upon security satisfactory to the Board, and with the further condition that the bank or banking institution with which the funds are deposited shall pay all checks, &c., of the proper officers of said Board, on demand, out of money so deposited, and with such other restrictions as shall be virtually agreed upon.

After the Pawnbrokers.

Mr. White, from the General Judiciary Committee, has reported "an act relating to pawnbrokers." After a preamble, reciting:

"WHEREAS, A class of men, styling themselves pawn brokers, have opened houses in this Commonwealth for the purchase and receiving on deposit goods of all kinds, and said pawn brokers not being very particular from whom said purchases are made, or by whom the deposits are made, thereby giving encouragement to youth to become thieves, and also to the professional thief to ply his vocation with renewed zeal, feeling confident that he will always find a willing purchaser of his ill-gotten gains in the person of the pawn broker: And *whereas*, Said pawn brokers seldom advance more than a tithe of the value of anything deposited with them; and from the difficulty experienced in tracing stolen goods they can well afford to run the risk of detection," &c.

The act provides that a citizen of the United States twenty-one years of age, and of good moral character, these facts being verified by his own affidavit and the certificate of twelve reputable citizens of the election district in which he resides, may obtain from the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county a license to engage in the business of pawnbroking for a sum to be fixed by the authorities of the district in which the applicant resides. The persons engaging in the pawnbroking business may receive on deposit all kinds of goods, which may be redeemed by the person depositing them any time within six months from the date of deposit, but in no case shall the pawnbroker receive or demand more than at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum in addition to the legal rate of interest, nor shall he receive any goods from minors on deposit or otherwise.

Pownbrokers are required to keep books in which shall be entered a fair description of every article deposited, with the name and residence of the depositor, the time when and the sum for which the article was deposited, books thus kept to be open at all times for inspection of the Mayors of cities or by any proper person appointed by them, or by any other person interested, and pawnbrokers shall cause to be sold at public sale all unredeemed goods in their possession at least once a year, giving three days notice in two county newspapers previous to said sale, describing the articles to be sold, and on demand by the proper person or persons return all excess over the amount for which all articles sold after deducting the usual per centage for sale and interest allowed by this act. A record of such sale shall be kept with description of articles sold, and also name of purchaser, which shall be open to the inspection of the Mayors of cities or by any proper person appointed by them, or by any other person interested. Pawnbrokers shall not be allowed to purchase goods from minors, or receive them in pawn. Any prosecutor shall be a competent witness notwithstanding his interest in the fine.

Government Sale!

We remind our readers that by the authority of Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, Thomas Steel, Esq., Surveyor of Customs, will offer at public auction, this day at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Custom House, on the corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, that portion of the grounds attached to the Marine Hospital, which is separated from the Hospital building by Preble street, and fronting on Liberty and Second streets, and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad. The property contains between two and three acres, and is admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes, owing to its close proximity to the City, the Ohio river, the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway forms its northern boundary, while the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad runs through the centre.

This is a splendid chance for getting a piece of cheap property, and our capitalists should not forget to attend the sale, as such an eligible manufacturing site is seldom offered at public auction. All bids made will be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

The terms of sale are very easy: only one fifth cash will be paid at the time of sale, the balance in four equal quarterly payments, with interest from the time of sale. The first instalment will have to be paid on the 16th of June next. For further particulars see advertisement to another column.

Real Estate.

The following de... record in the office ... Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Tuesday, March 15, 1870:

B. F. Fox to Dennis Kahoe, June 8, 1868; lot 25 by 106 ft. on Ohio avenue, Charlters township $1,000

George O'Negley to George Reiser, August 6, 1866; lot on Negley avenue, Pittsburgh $500

Reiser to Wm. Hall, Pittsburgh $600

William McCoy to Margaret Bailey, September 1, 1869; lot 24 by 86 feet on Fifth avenue $1,000

Joshua Bailey to William Irwin, March 7, 1870; above lot $1,000

Adam Krogh et al. to Jacob Lorey, March 10, 1870; lot 24 by 70 feet on Fourteenth street, Birmingham $1,000

John T. Field to P. McDonald, February 4, 1870; lot 22 perches in Ross township $2,000

P. Freiberg to Cyrus M. Weaver, February 21, 1870; lot 21 by 90 ft on Rebecca street, Allegheny $1,000

Stephen M. Brinton to James Moffitt, 15 December 1869; 3 acres and 22 perches of land in Plum township $600

Robert A. Anderson to Samuel Gormley, March 14, 1870; lot 24 by 71 ft. on Hay street, Pittsburgh $12,000

Cornelia Porter to George Austin, June 24, 1865; lot 22 by 72 ft. on Hay street, Pittsburgh $12,000

James Gillmore, Sr., to D. W. Gilmore, June 1, 1870, 84 acres and 34 perches in Mt Kinsman township $4,000

Emily J. Morgan to Maryland Bros., 3 lots, 1865; 51 acres in North Fayette township $4,820

Joseph Lay to Jacob Bergy, May 3, 1858; lot 20 by 62 ft. on Second street, Pittsburgh $2,500

Peter Wright to J. J. Lowry, July 28, 1865, 4 lots on Denney's plan, Pitt township $3,150

Martha Thompson to A. Schaffenstein, March 4, 1870; lot 75 by 124 ft. on Broadway St. $1,000

Alfred Slack to Mary A. Hice, March 10, 1870; lot 21 by 122 ft. on Penn st., Pittsburgh $10,000

Wm. Fairbanks to Patrick Moore, March 12, 1870; lot 2; by 100 ft. on Benton street, Birmingham $1,000

W. H. Logan to Eliza Logan, March 12, 1870; 70 acres and 22 perches in North Fayette township $7,000

John D. McCreary to Nancy K. Kane, November 27, 1866; lot 24 by 71 ft. in McCleery township $500

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Ladies' Sorosis Club, of New York, recently changed their discussions from woman's suffrage to Hair preparations and Pimple Banishers. They declare that where ladies have not removed them with beauty, it was their right—yea, their duty—to seek it where they could. So they all voted that Magnolia Balm overcame sallowness, Rough Skin, and Ringmarks, and gave to the complexion a most distingue appearance (dangerous to men, no doubt); and that Lyon's Kathairon made the hair grow thick, soft and awful pretty, and moreover prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice they are not smart.

MARRIED:

WEAVER—FERGUSON—On Tuesday, February 15th, 1870, by Rev. E. R. Donohue, BENJAMIN WEAVER to MAUD E. FERGUSON, both of Temperanceville.

DIED:

MEDER—On Tuesday morning, at 2 o'clock, ELIZABETH, wife of Gregory Meder, in the 34th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Donaghy, No. 75 Craig street, at 2 o'clock TO DAY. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

PARKER—On Monday evening, March 14th, 1870, MINTIE L. PARKE, only son of Wm. T. and Fannie L. Parker, aged six years, 11 months and 6 days.

Funeral on THURSDAY, March 17th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 303 Western avenue, Allegheny city.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

UNDERTAKERS.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHERRY AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFINS ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and Imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $6 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and other carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
UNDERTAKERS,
No. 424 PENN STREET.
Carriages for Funerals Furnished.
COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates.